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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
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with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
Subscription, paid in advance,
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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THE
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FOR 1909.
Complete Edition ... \$10.00
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No. 15,375. 號五十七百八千五萬一第 日八十月二年元統宣 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1909. 二拜禮 號九月三年九零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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LARGE AND SMALL SIZES.
HOT or COLD beverages maintained at
original temperature for 24 hours.

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LIMITED,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [a30]

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AT \$10 PER MONTH,
TUNING AND
REGULAR
ATTENTION
INCLUSIVE.

S. MOUTRIE & CO.,
LIMITED.
CHATER ROAD.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [a40-1]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag ex Factory
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1647]

THE GRAND HOTEL.
DIVISION STREET, KOBE.
FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS.
Situated in close proximity to the Harbour
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BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.
Special arrangements for a long stay.
F. DOMBALLE } Proprietors.
M. MAILLE }

PEAK TRAMWAYS LIMITED.

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7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every 1/2 hour.
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8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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11.15 p.m. every half hour.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong 9th May, 1907. 1374

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
AERTEX CELLULAR
TENNIS SHIRTS.
\$3.75 EACH 6 FOR \$21.
"COTELLA" TENNIS SHIRTS.
\$2.50 EACH 6 FOR \$13.50.
TENNIS BOOTS & SHOES.
\$5.00 TO \$12 PER PAIR.
WHITE FELT TENNIS HATS.
AYRES AND SLAZENGERS
1909 TENNIS BALLS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1909. [a33]

TRADE MARK. The GOLD MEDAL for Quality in the
France-British Exhibition has been awarded to
"WHITE HORSE"
WHISKY.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
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MACKIE & CO. DISTILLERS LTD.
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY, ISLAY.
MALT-MILL " CRAIGELLACHIE " GLENLIVET
Estab. 1742. Quality the Secret of Success.
NOTE.—Any persons proved guilty of re-filling our empty bottles with inferior Whisky
will be refused supplies. [a34]

THE
KEY
OF
WATKINS' DISPENSARY
Has been thrown into the Rubbish Heap!
Why? Because the establishment will be open
DAY AND NIGHT
FROM YEAR END TO YEAR END
AND QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS
will always be on DUTY to
DISPENSE DRUGS AND PREPARE PRESCRIPTIONS.
WATKINS LTD.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.
Night and Day Telephone: 492.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR NIGHT SERVICE.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1909. [a39]

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
OR
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1815.
BRANDY ★★★★★ - - - \$22.50
" ★★★★★ - - - 20.00
" ★★★★★ - - - 17.00
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" JOHN WALKER & SONS' - - - 12.50
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BLEND
PORT WINE, INVALIDS - - - 20.00
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SHERRY, FINO SUPERIOR - - - 14.75
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BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. - - - QTS. 40.00 Pts. 42.00
THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG AGENTS. [a51]

THEATRE ROYAL.
TO-NIGHT
AND THURSDAY EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK.
THE CELEBRATED
WITHERS
CONCERT COMPANY.
NEW PROGRAMME NIGHTLY. POPULAR PRICES.
PIAN AND SEATS AT ROBINSON PIANO CO. [414]

GUINNESS'S STOUT
AND
BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE,
"HORSE HEAD" BRAND.
IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
15, Queen's Road Central. [a35]
Hongkong, 4th March, 1909.

C. LAZARUS & CO., CALCUTTA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH-CLASS BILLIARD TABLES
AND
ACCESSORIES.
CUES, CUE TIPS, WAFERS
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CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

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INSURANCES
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1907
£18,114,624.
Authorized Capital ... £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital ... 2,750,000
Paid-up Capital ... 687,500 0 0
II. Fire Funds ... 3,065,374 15 7
The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1908. [1019]
THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HAMBURG.
The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th August 1906. [28]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING
POCKET PISTOLS.
CALIBRE 7.65 m.m.
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.
CALIBRE 7.65 m.m.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
CARLOWITZ & Co. Agents.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. [335]

NEW CARTRIDGES.
BY popular English Manufacturers. In
all Bores and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED
SHOTS. From No. 10 to .550 S&W, at 25, 37 and
\$7.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES
and ALL GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1445]

DAVID COSSAR & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
BELLIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNEOLD, KARRBERG & CO.
Sole Agents. [1574]

DR. M. H. CHAUN,
THE latest Method of the AMERICAN
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [415]

SUEN TING.
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 1327

ICE
1 CENT PER POUND.

MANUFACTURED from Pure Distilled
Water. Quality unexcelled. For Sale
at Our Depot No. 51, Des Vaux Road.
Send for Pass Book or Tickets.

ORIENTAL BREWERY LTD.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1909. [343]

SUTTON'S SEEDS.
Special Selections for South China.
CHINA EXPRESS CO.
3, Duddell Street, Hongkong.
Shipping and Insurance Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909. [50]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.
IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and
after the 1st March, the Selling Price of
Ice, will be Reduced to ONE CENT per pound.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1909. [311]

COLD STORAGE.
THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.,
have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold
Storage available at EAST POINT. Store will
be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday
excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.
G. K. HAXTON, Manager.
Hongkong 1st April, 1908. [48]

HOTELS HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.
String Band Plays during Fifth and Dinner.
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel
Residents.
Electric Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Telephones on every Floor.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE AND NO EXTRAS.
[a42] A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a233]

"KINGSCLERE,"
PRIVATE HOTEL.
APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND
MACDONNELL ROAD.
Telephone No. 134.
Telegraphic Address: "SACHSOLA."
A.B.C. Code, 5th Ed.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,
putting green and fine stabling for horses.
[a45] Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE.

"BRAESIDE,"
PRIVATE HOTEL.
STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis
and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and
Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort.
Fine View of the Harbour.
Telephone, No. 690.
Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS,
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

ORIENTAL HOTEL
TELEPHONE 197.
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Mrs. M. MATTHAEY, Proprietress.
A thoroughly First-Class and Up-to-Date Hotel
Large and Airy Rooms, affording every comfort
to Residents and Tourists.
Table D'Hôte at Separate Tables.
MODERATE RATES.
Telegraphic address: "Comfort," Hongkong.
For Particulars, apply to
M. MATTHAEY,
Proprietress.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a45]

"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA).
MACAO.
THE Hotel is under European manage-
ment and most strict supervision as to
food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous to
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
Two steamers (S.S. Sui An and Sui Tin) daily to
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and
from Canton, give easy communication with
both these centres.
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."
For Terms, apply to
[a196] THE MANAGER.

VICTORIA HOTEL
SHAMKUN—CANTON.
MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.
Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMKUN."
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

MACAO HOTEL.
MACAO.
MANAGER—MR. H. N. BEAUREPAIRE.
Telegraphic address—"FAEMME, MACAO."
SITUATED IN THE CENTER OF PRAYA GRANDE
Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under
experienced European Supervision.
GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.
Every information and Special attention given
to Tourists.

HOTEL RIPOSO.
BEXHILL-ON-SEA.
THE attention of intending visitors to Eng-
land is courteously directed to the above
private Hotel, widely renowned for comfort,
and its excellent English catering and cooking.
It adjoins good Golf Links and overlooks Sea
on South and West. Climate sunny and
bracing. Terms from 8/- per day inclusive.
Resident Proprietress Mrs. Gibson. [266]

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A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

CHAMPAGNE

DE ST. MARCEAUX & Co.,
REIMS.

VINTAGES

1898 & 1900.

VIN BRUT AND VERY DRY.

PER CASE 1 DOZ. QUARTS.

PRICE \$52.00

PER CASE 2 DOZ. PINTS.

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CHAMPAGNE

DE ST. MARCEAUX & Co.,

is the most Popular Wine in England and Europe To-day and invariably figures on the Menus of Banquets, Dinners, and Suppers given by Reigning Monarchs, Ministers of State, Merchant Guilds, Sporting Clubs, &c., &c.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1909. [2]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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Telegraphic Address: PARS.

Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber.

P. O. Box, 54. Telephone No. 19.

MARRIAGE.

At "Leuville," Gas Works, on the 6th March, by the Rev. C. W. Hickling, Union Church, Hong Kong, EDGAR WILLIAM TERRY Gas Works, to MARY ANN McNAUGHTON, eldest daughter of JAMES McNAUGHTON, Esq. Chemist, Fort Vancouver, Scotland.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD O LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 9TH 1909.

It is somewhat curious that at the time when the Chinese are seriously considering the defects in the system of government which has so long obtained in the Celestial Empire, European nations, and probably none more so than Great Britain are, in an unsuspected manner adopting the principle which experience in these parts has proved to be so delusive. No truer remark was ever made than one uttered by the late Professor Lezgor that the Chinese system, as set forth in their Classics, is suited to a family or to a small village community, but is quite unadapted to the government of a large country or empire. The analogy between a nation and a family has always been attractive but all experience shows that it is completely false. The history of China stands probably at the head of such experience. The whole system of society in the country is an enlargement of the idea of the family—and, ingeniously as it has been worked out—that system has led to abuses in every direction, the most obvious of course being the arbitrary power which it places in the hands of the Emperor and the officials—as by analogy, the fathers of all the people—to, whom implicit obedience must be accorded. This paternal system is found to pervade the government of China in all

directions—and the result has been the establishment of a form of administration so arbitrary that some of the high authorities themselves are at last beginning to recognise that it cannot be longer continued without substantial modification. The idea that the State is a kind of large family which must be managed on domestic principles is the underlying fallacy that has given so great an impetus to late years to the Socialistic movements at home which, if they could succeed, would end in as complete a tyranny on the part of the masses as has ever existed on that of officials in China or in the most arbitrarily governed countries in the world. The State is to do everything—to regulate the hours of labour, to find employment for unemployed, to grant old age pensions, and in a number of other ways to do for individuals what with ordinary prudence, they could, in many instances at least, do as well or better for themselves. This kind of interference is that which is most complained of when it emanates from above, instead of from below, but it is precisely the same in the nature and effects, whether it results from the decree of an Emperor or a Viceroy or from undue pressure brought upon Parliament by the "Labour" or "Socialist" parties. The mistake in both instances is that of concluding that whatever may be done by the head of a family for its benefit, can be undertaken by the State with advantage to the community. This is a complete reversal of the principle which was formerly accepted, namely that it is undesirable for the State to undertake anything that can be managed by individuals or associations of private individuals for themselves. The old rule was the less government interference the better. Now, however, the Government is called upon to interfere in almost everything, and if the Socialists had their way, they would have the railways, waterworks and all large enterprises in the hands of the Government—and of course, the Government in their hands. This is the point to which, on democratic lines, a system based upon extending family government to a State will arrive; just as, upon Imperial lines, it will arrive at a paternal system similar to that which has worked so much oppression in China. Whether government emanates from above or from below, it ought clearly to be confined to its own province; and harm will, in the end, always result when its powers are directed to matters not properly within its sphere. It is, of course, not easy to define absolutely at what point the sphere of government action ends. This, however, can be done negatively and the ordinary test is, whether in any given case what is proposed can or cannot be done by individuals or by legitimate independent associations. Such matters or enterprises may no doubt be at times advantageously aided by Government, but this is a very different thing to the Government undertaking them itself as has been markedly the case in recent times.

The French and English Mails of the 3rd and 5th February were delivered in London on the 6th inst.

Mr. S. A. Seth writes to say that he was not the coxswain of the boats competing at the Canton Regatta on Saturday.

Sir Pelham L. Warren has been elected President of the St. George's Society of Shanghai and Mr. G. Jenner Hogg, Vice-President for the ensuing year.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. J. H. Kemp ordered two sailors from the French cruiser *D'Entrecasteaux* to pay a fine of \$5 each for being drunk and disorderly the previous day.

Japanese papers report that his Majesty King Leopold of Belgium is to pay a visit to Japan and that the Belgian Minister in Tokyo is to leave Tokyo for home shortly to consult with the Belgian Government on the projected visit.

Two cases of plague, one from Kowloon city and the other from Tsing Tsai Tsai, were reported yesterday. Both were fatal. The plague return for the week was three cases and two deaths. Since January 1st there have been nine cases and seven deaths.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 7th March, 1909, shows that of non-Chinese there were 447 to the Library and 140 to the Museum and of Chinese 235 to the former and 2,704 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 702 persons and the Museum by 2,844.

A European reported to the police that he had lost his gold watch and chain at the Races on the 17th February. A few days later the police arrested the man who pawned the watch, subsequently they discovered the thief, and not long afterwards they captured a boarding house keeper with the chain and the pawn ticket in his possession. All three were brought before the Magistracy yesterday and remanded.

A bill has been introduced into the Philippine Assembly providing that the legal rate of interest shall not exceed two per cent per month in monthly contracts and not over 15 per cent per annum in annual contracts. In a lengthy preamble to the bill its introducers explain that the Bill is taken from a law recently approved in the Spanish parliament, for the purpose of putting an end to usury.

There was an inaugural ball in the Carnival auditorium at Manila on the 4th inst in honour of President Taft and in the course of the evening the Executive Committee sent off the following telegrams:—To President Taft, Washington:—"Participants Manila inaugural ball hail their old chief as their new chief. Heartily wish him all success." To Mrs. Taft, Washington:—"Participants Manila inaugural ball unite in affectionately greeting the first lady of the land."

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

J. D. Hutchison & Co.	\$50
J. Walker	10
C. Pemberton	10
A. Bue	5
M. H. E. Elias	5
Dr. Chudwick Kew	5
E. Neidhart	5
Barretto & Co.	5
A. Patient	10

The Right Rev. H. Evington, D.D., Bishop of Kyushu, has sent in his resignation owing to continued ill-health. The action which the Bishop has taken, remarks the *Nagasaki Press*, practically terminates a long and honourable service in the mission field, as he first came to Japan in 1875 and is now the senior Church of England missionary in the country. From 1875 to 1892 Bishop Evington was stationed in Osaka; he next resided in Kumamoto for about a year and in 1894 was appointed the first Bishop of Kyushu and has since lived in Nagasaki.

The prize of ¥500 recently offered by Mr. Nakamura, a merchant of Doza, Nagasaki, for the best essay on "How to Improve Nagasaki," has since been the subject of a discussion in the local Chamber of Commerce, to whom the money was entrusted for disposal. At a committee meeting on the 23rd instant, says the *Press*, it was decided that the prize should be withdrawn, on the ground that such a competition would only tend to advertise the port's depressed condition to a greater extent, which was undesirable. Nagasaki was now beyond the talking stage, and required all the available energy of its citizens in practical work for its promotion to prosperity.

EUROPEAN'S FATAL FALL.

D. B. McKenzie, who was for six years in the Hongkong Police, but latterly had no definite calling or occupation, met his death on Sunday. While in the Praya East Hotel he fell down stairs and fractured his skull, succumbing to his injuries shortly after his admission to the Government Civil Hospital.

He was buried at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon, the Rev. C. H. Hickling conducting the burial service.

THE STOCKS AGAIN.

Another case of a man being sentenced to undergo six hours in the stocks was reported yesterday. The prisoner was prosecuted by Inspector Robertson for snatching an ear plug from a woman in the street. He made off when the woman raised the alarm but he ran into the arms of a lunkong. Mr. Kemp ordered him to go to prison for twelve months, to receive 24 strokes with the birch and to be put in the stocks for six hours.

A NIGHT OF MIRACLES.

Sunday night at the Central Police Station was more than usually interesting by reason of the two apparent miracles that were worked in the charge room, an apparently dead man being brought to life again and a presumably deaf man being made to hear. The two men were brought to the station by a detective. He, keen officer that he is, hearing a whistle blown in Des Vœux Road, proceeded in the direction of the sound, and came upon a man lying on the ground, while another was making off. One of the Tram Company's lineamen came to the assistance of the officer and captured the runaway. Meanwhile the officer examined the fellow on the ground. He lifted an arm, only to see it fall limply by the prone man's side. He tried his leg next with the same result. Then he opened an eye, but rather remarkably, the optic closed again. Nonplussed, but suspicious, the detective took the pair to the station, where in the presence of an Inspector, the same performance was repeated. The astute officer, determining to bring the farce to a conclusion, speaking in Chinese, told a lunkong to fetch the plague ambulance as the man was dying with plague, and that in the interval he would have to operate upon him with a knife and open his neck. The right eye of the recumbent man opened slightly when the words were spoken, but he still remained on the floor. When the scissors were produced and the detective made as if to cut under the man's ear the apparently dead man leaped to his feet and declared that he was quite well. The farce did not end here though. The other man, who feigned deafness, was next treated. The detective discovered that he also suffered from plague and made pretence to operate on his neck with the scissors when this man also found his hearing and joyfully asserted that he was quite well again. All that he wanted was compensation from the other man with whom he had fought. Both rascals got their liberty and the police remained to laugh.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

AN AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

Tokyo, March 8th.

It is understood that the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, who was Minister for Commerce and Labour in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, has been nominated Ambassador to Tokyo in succession to Mr. Thomas J. O'Brien.

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

CLOSING OF RUSSIAN FREE PORTS.

London, March 8th.

A St. Petersburg dispatch announces that the law closing the free ports in the Amur and Trans-Baikalian provinces becomes operative on the 14th March.

THE KING.

London, March 8th.

The King left Paris for Biarritz. Whenever his Majesty was seen on the street he was hailed with cordial cheers.

London, March 8th.

H. M. the King has arrived at Biarritz.

INTERVENTION IN PERSIA INEVITABLE.

London, March 8th.

The "Novoye Vremya" (St. Petersburg) states that Anglo-Russian intervention in Persia is inevitable. They must demand that the Shah shall take steps assuring adequate popular control of the administration. If representations fail, Great Britain and Russia will be compelled to resort to stronger methods. Meanwhile they must take measures to protect their subjects and increase the guards at the Legations and Consulates.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

FUND FOR THE CHINESE NAVY.

Peking, March 7th.

The Prince Regent has resolved to devote the money left by the late Empress Dowager to the re-organisation of the Chinese Navy.

[FROM THE MANILA "CABLENEWS."]

A SAN FRANCISCO ALDERMAN SENTENCED.

San Francisco, March 3.

Supervisor Coffey, one of the boodling members of the city council of this city, has been sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for accepting bribes. He is the first of the supervisors to be sent to prison. Coffey was implicated in the series of scandals of which Abe Ruef was the chief figure.

ADMIRAL SCHROEDER RELIEVES ADMIRAL SPERRY.

Washington, March 3rd.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry in command of the Atlantic fleet.

A SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Washington, March 3rd.

Lieutenant Evans, U. S. Navy, will lose but fifty numbers. He was tried by court-martial for misconduct and it was proved that he was drunk and disorderly at various times during the stay of the Battleship Fleet in the Orient. He was sentenced to lose 150 numbers which President Roosevelt has now commuted to fifty. He is the son of Admiral "Fighting Bob" Evans.

NEGRO EMIGRANTS.

Washington, March 3.

President Roosevelt has named Robert Ogden as chairman of the commission that will visit Liberia in connection with the project to send another colony of negroes there.

Rev. Booker T. Washington has been named as a member of the commission.

PRESIDENT TAFT ON HIS PREDECESSOR.

Washington, March 3rd.

President-elect Taft, in a formal utterance, classed President Roosevelt with Washington and Lincoln. He said that history would accord Roosevelt his place as one of the three greatest Presidents of the United States.

Mr. Taft lauded Mr. Roosevelt for his right principles, his courage and his statesmanship. He said that in the retirement of Mr. Roosevelt from the position of chief executive of the nation, a tremendous force for righteousness and for civic reform was lost to a degree.

He hoped that Mr. Roosevelt would continue to inspire Americans with his wonderful personality and his dynamic energy.

A CLASSICAL CONCERT.

Lovers of classic music had a rare treat last night when they assembled in the City Hall to hear the Herbert Withers Company. As is already known, this combination is composed of leading artists in the musical world, whose reputation is not confined to one country, and their appearance in Hongkong must therefore be regarded as a noteworthy event. The audience might have been more numerous, but even if there were a few empty seats there was no lack of appreciation or enthusiasm.

The programme was comprehensive without being lengthy. It embraced two appearances by Madame Sobrin, the court singer of Spain, a lady with a remarkable soprano voice; two entries on the part of Mr. Charles Bonnet, a baritone of wonderful power; two separate appearances by Mr. Withers and one by Madame Elay. Madame Sobrin's clear ringing voice and expressive singing made her at once a great favourite and her two appearances were encored. Madame Elay was no less popular as a pianist, her rendering of "Irish rhapsodie" rousing the enthusiasm of her auditors who would not be satisfied until she complied with their demand for an encore, while Mr. Charles Bonnet was the subject of a great ovation on both his entries. His singing was indeed a revelation, his powerful cultured voice and appropriate rendering of his several selections fully captivating his auditors. Mr. Herbert Withers showed himself a thorough master of the cello, and it is safe to say that seldom if ever before in Hongkong has this instrument been heard to such advantage. He also had to respond to several encores.

The talented company will give another performance to-night when there will be complete changes of programme.

UNION WATER BOAT COMPANY.

The fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Waterboat Co. Ltd. was held at the offices of Messrs. Dalrymple & Co. Ltd. yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. G. Barrett (Chairman), presided and there were also present Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar, Duncan Clark, R. Shawan, H. J. Van den Bosch (Consulting Committee), E. Coughtrie (Secretary), J. D. Auld, G. Morton Smith, E. A. G. May, T. Petrie, and B. Mori.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, I presume I can dispense with the formality of reading over the report and accounts. There have been no additions to our fleet during the year and I am glad to say we have had no losses. One of our boats however was sunk in shallow water during the typhoon of last July but was successfully raised and reconditioned at a cost of \$1,400. The boats have all been kept in thorough repair and the expenses debited direct to Working Account. Our Barine Surveyor reports that all our twelve boats are in first class condition. From the accounts you will notice there is a profit on the year's trading of a little more than \$35,000—being over \$6,000 more than the previous year, and the amount available for distribution is \$29,971.31 out of which sum it is proposed to pay a dividend of 6 per cent absorbing \$16,633.80, write off the value of the waterboats \$13,165—and carry forward to next account \$172.51, which I trust will meet with the approval of the shareholders. At the last meeting our Chairman said the Company would endeavour to create an Insurance Fund to cover the risk on the uninsured boats, but we are not at present in position to do so. We propose however to write a substantial sum off the value of the boats, some of which are getting rather ancient, and this will answer the same purpose as creating an Insurance Fund. I am half afraid, gentlemen, to mention trade depression, I think this has been referred to in nearly every report presented to the Public during the last two years. However I hope when the shipping trade does improve, and if we do not suffer severely from typhoons, we shall be able to pay you increased dividends in future. I now beg to move that the report and accounts be received, approved and adopted. After this resolution has been seconded I shall be pleased to reply to any question shareholders may wish to ask.

Mr. AULD seconded and the report was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. J. D. AULD, seconded by Mr. M. SMITH, the appointment of Mr. H. J. Van den Bosch and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar to the Consulting Committee was confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN—That completes the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants can be had on application.

THE ABSCONDING SHEROFF.

Yesterday morning Chief Detective Inspector Hanson boarded the steamer *Chin Hua* from Shanghai and took into custody Yeung Leung who had been arrested at Shanghai on a charge of having stolen \$52,747.71, the property of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on the 3rd June, 1905. Prisoner was receiving shroff in the bank here and it is alleged that he absconded on the date mentioned with the day's takings, which amounted to the sum mentioned.

Mr. Geddes appeared to prosecute when the defendant was brought before the Magistrate late in the day, but the case was remanded.

NEW NETHERLANDS CONSUL FOR HONGKONG.

Mr. J. H. de Reus, who has been acting Dutch Minister in Venezuela, has been appointed Consul-General in Hongkong. He succeeds Mr. J. Haver Droeze, who for many years filled the office at Hongkong. Mr. Droeze had been appointed Dutch Minister at Peking shortly before his death, which occurred in Holland in December last. Mr. Baekhyzen has looked after the Dutch interests here since the departure of Mr. Droeze. Mr. de Reus, it will be remembered, was prominently concerned in the recent dispute between Holland and Venezuela, it being alleged that in a letter home he passed a criticism on President Castro which incensed that gentleman when it was published, and led to his ordering Mr. de Reus to leave Caracas.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

THE HONGKONG SHIELD.

BUFFS V. H.M.S. "KENT".

The Buffs met H.M.S. *Kent* in the semi-final of the Hongkong Football Challenge Shield on the ground of the Hongkong Football Club at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon. The exceptionally large attendance witnessed a good game, but the soldiers proved the better team and won by three goals to nil.

The teams lined up as under: Buffs: Fitzpatrick; Baxter and Ruler; Dero, Holloway and Tamsitt; Kelly, Brewster, Taylor, Drow and Barker.

H.M.S. *Kent*: Mansforth; Cole and Duncan; Butler, Gerald and Peard; Westlake, Hanks, Williams, Keely and Lemon.

The game was started by the *Kent* who were early called upon to defend. A penalty against them saw the Buffs pressing on their stronghold and Taylor making the first attempt to score. He headed the leather before the net, but sent it too high. Then the *Kents* got away and the Buff defence had as anxious time, but succeeded in clearing. During the struggle, however, Keely got a nasty kick on the face, and although blood was flowing freely he declined to desert his position. The struggle continued before the Buffs' net, but was relieved by a foul being granted to the keeper who was charged before he took possession of the ball. The sailors were then placed on the defensive, and Taylor essayed a shot, but put too much vigour into the kick. Kelly, however, was more fortunate, and after defeating Cole he put in a splendid shot and registered the Buffs' first goal. The soldiers continued aggressive, and some clever passing by Brewster and Drow carried the leather into the danger zone. Cole cleared nicely, and the *Kent* got away, but it was not long before they were again called upon to defend. The smart play of the sailor defence, however, held the fort until the whistle sounded.

Half-time: Buffs, 1; H.M.S. *Kent*, 0.

The *Kents* started off with a dash in the second half, but the skillful and combined play of the soldiers soon carried the leather into *Kent* territory. From a corner Taylor took a snapshot, but kicked too high. Then the *Kent* quintette took charge of the ball and after carrying it nicely down the field a good opening occurred for Keely, but the kick went to the wrong side of the upright. Another opportunity was vouchsafed by Lemon, but there was too much force in the kick. The Buffs now forced the sailors back on their stronghold and Brewster placed some excellent centres. It was some-time, however, before they were taken advantage of. The soldiers made determined efforts to score, but the defence of the *Kent* was excellent, and it was some-time before it could be broken down. An opportunity eventually opened for Drow, and he promptly took advantage of it and added a second goal to the Buffs' score. Play was stopped shortly after this, Keely of the *Kent* getting a kick on the abdomen, which necessitated his removal from the field. The sailors continued with ten men, but the game henceforth was all in the hands of the Buffs, the leather seldom passing out of *Kent* territory. Several good attempts were made by the Buff forwards, but only one ball got through, and that was an excellent kick of Taylor's.

Final: Buffs, 3; H.M.S. *Kent*, 0.

RUGBY MATCH.

HONGKONG CLUB V. THE FRENCH CRUISE.

"D'ENTRECASTEAUX"

The following will represent the Club in the match v. The French Cruiser *D'Entrecasteaux* to-day:—Shaw, Carroll, Claxton, Mann Hall, McIlraith, Blackburn, Oliver, Bailey, Lester Stanton, Hone, Wolfe, Linton. Warbrook. Kick off 5 o'clock.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Monday, March 8th.

BEFORE COMMANDER BASIL R. H. TAYLOR, R.N. (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

FAILING TO ENTER.

Lieutenant C. W. Beckwith, Assistant Harbour Master, proceeded against Captain G. Edwards, master of the British steamer *Telmachus*, for failing to enter his ship at the Harbour Office within twenty-four hours after arrival in port.

Defendant pleaded guilty, remarking that he sent the comrades to enter the ship. Prosecutor informed his Worship that this practice was becoming increasingly common. A fine of \$20 was imposed.

TOO NEAR SHORE.

Four native boatwomen were prosecuted by Constable O'Connor for mooring their boats within one hundred yards of low water mark during prohibited hours.

Defendants pleaded guilty, and in each instance a fine of \$5 was imposed.

ANCHORING IN THE FAIRWAY.

Lance-Sergeant Edwards proceeded against Jens Jorgensen, master of the Norwegian steamer *Thordis*, for anchoring his ship within the limits of the Central Fairway.

Defendant informed the Court that he came in through Lyemoun, but was unable to get a pilot. He passed Kowloon and anchored where he did because he saw there was room. The Central Fairway was not marked on his chart, and he had never entered the harbour from the east before. He had no port regulations.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$5.

SHIPPING NOTES.

It is not known whether the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's steamer the "Kutang" will be brought back to Hongkong or taken to Shanghai. A large part of the cargo for Shanghai and Japan is undamaged and it is not unlikely that she will proceed northwards if possible. The Norwegian salvage steamer Protector proceeded to the scene of the wreck on Sunday but not under engagement.

Captain Philip Going, well-known as late commander of the *America-maru*, left Yokohama recently for New Zealand, to take up an important position there.

When passing through the Inland Sea of Japan recently the M.M. steamer *Salasie* rescued sixteen persons who were seen clinging to the debris of a wrecked junk and struggling against a heavy sea and a strong current running at eight knots. The rescued persons were brought on board the liner in an exhausted condition from which, however, with prompt attention, they quickly recovered. Three of the junk's passengers were apparently drowned. The junk had been dashed to pieces on a rock in a sudden squall.

A Japanese newspaper reports that some Chinese shipowners are contemplating the engagement of Japanese marine officers for their vessels. At present, says the journal, Chinese steamers are almost entirely officered by British and Germans, whose services command a very high rate of pay. The Japan Marine Association was recently approached in the matter, it is said, but its Directors were unfavorable to the project, one of the reasons given being that Japanese officers lacked the requisite knowledge of English and Chinese. The members of the Association, however, complain of the Directors' action and it is expected that further consideration will be given to the question.

The Pacific mail liners are to make Manila a port of call during the balance of the present year. One steamer is to call there each month, the first of the vessels to come to Manila under the new arrangement being the *Mongolia*, due the latter part of this month. The vessels are to go to Manila direct from Nagasaki and will make the return trip to San Francisco via Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company (Limited) were notified last month that the Norddeutscher Lloyd Shipping Company have given them orders to equip with the Marconi wireless system nine of their steamers, as follows:—*König Albert*, *Friedrich der Grosse*, *Prinzessin Alice*, *Barbarossa*, *Königin Luise*, *Prinzessin Irene*, *Rhein*, *Main* and *Nekar*. The Paris *Matin* states that M. Cruppi, French Minister for Commerce, following the example recently set by the United States, is introducing a Bill to provide for the installation of wireless telegraph apparatus on all French mail steamers of more than a certain tonnage. The United States House of Representatives has passed the Bill making wireless telegraphy compulsory on board passenger ocean steamers.

The Naval Court of Inquiry concerning the recent stranding of the C.P.R. *Empress of China* in the Inland Sea, while on her way from Nagasaki to Kobe was held at the British Consulate-General in Kobe on the 25th ult. Mr. Henry Bonar, British Consul-General, presided, Mr. St. John George, master of the *Aldenham*, and Mr. C. J. Belton, master of the *Banca*, sitting as assessors. Evidence was given by Captain Archibald, master of the vessel, by Captain J. S. Stevenson, the pilot, by Captain J. Muir, dock master of the Mitsui Bishen Dockyard in Kobe (who was called as an expert witness to give evidence as to the abnormal state of the tide at the place where the vessel grounded), by Mr. A. O. Cooper, the chief officer, and several other officers of the ship, and after a prolonged sitting in private the finding of the Court was announced, of which the following is the substance:—"That the standing of the *Empress of China* was due to too fine a course—under the conditions of weather then prevailing—having been set from Motayama buoy by the pilot in charge of the vessel and no precautions having been taken by the pilot and chief officer to verify the position of the ship by taking soundings at or before five o'clock, a time when Hineshima light should have been in sight, which soundings would have shown that the ship was to the southward of her course, and in a dangerous position by the set. Under these circumstances the Court finds that the master must be held free from blame." Reference was also made in the judgement to the fact that after the accident every precaution was taken to ensure the safety of the passengers. The master being a party to the proceedings, was ordered to pay the Court costs, amounting to £7 14s. 9d.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Princess Alice*, left Shanghai on the 6th inst. at 10 p.m., and may be expected here to-day at daylight.
The C. & M. str. *Zuyto* left Manila on the 6th inst. at 2 p.m., and is due here to-day at daylight.
The P. & O. str. *Sumatra*, left Singapore for this Port on the 6th inst. at 11 a.m. and is due here on the 11th inst. at about 10 p.m.
The Danish str. *Tranquebar* left Singapore on the 6th inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 13th inst.
The Bank Line str. *Craigpatric* left Moji on the 7th inst. for Hongkong.
The C.P.R. str. *Montevideo* arrived Nagasaki at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday the 7th inst., and left again at 5.30 p.m. same day for Kobe where she is due to arrive at 5 a.m. on the 9th inst.
The J.-C.-J. str. *Typhoon* left Kobe on the 7th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 13th inst.
The H.-A. str. *Amelia* left Singapore on the 6th inst. p.m., and may be expected on or about the 13th inst.

YOKING THE NILE.

NEW DAMMAGE OPENED BY THE KHEDIVÉ.

The Khedive on the 9th ult. performed the ceremony of opening the Ima or Enah Barrage, a fitting sequel to the great works of the dam at Assuan and the barrage at Assiout and, like them, conceived and carried out by British engineers and contractors. A distinguished gathering included most of the members of the Ministry, Sir Eldon Gorst, Sir William Garstin, Major Macaulay, Director of the State Railways, and Mr. A. Webb, Adviser to the Public Works Ministry.

Ismael Pasha, Siry, Ministry of Public Works, addressing the Khedive, stated that the barrage, of which his Highness would that day lay the last stone, would not only save the province of Kenh from all danger of a calamitous drought, but would improve the conditions of irrigation over 350,000 feddans (about 350,500 acres) of land within its direct radius of action. Moreover, the Treasury would be relieved of a heavy burden, having no longer to make provision against a drought.

The Minister continued: "It is to the able and wise conceptions of Sir William Garstin, Councillor of the Ministry of Public Works, and his predecessor, Mr. A. Webb, that the credit is due for this work, so fruitful in happy results."

"The new barrage, situated at a distance by river of about 162 kilometres north of the reservoir of Assuan, stretches across the Nile at a height of 9.50 metres above low-water mark. It is 900 metres long and is pierced by 124 doors with opening of five metres, and at its western extremity is a lock 80 metres by 16, for the purpose of carrying on navigation. The upper part of the barrage includes a public road 6 metres wide connecting the two banks of the river."

"The work of construction has been entrusted for the masonry to Messrs. John Aird and Co., and for the installations and materials in iron and steel to Messrs. Harman and Knapier."

BEGUN AFTER THE NILE FLOOD OF 1906, the work has been carried out so energetically that it is now completely finished, eighteen months before the time allowed by the contract. Great praise is due to the firms employed for the prompt completion of the work, also to Mr. Macdonald, Director-General of Reservoirs, Mr. E. H. Lloyd, the local engineer, and all the natives and Europeans concerned. The total cost of the barrage, with subsidiary works, is £2,100,000.

The Khedive, in reply, made a speech eulogising the work and the workers. He concluded:—"In the name of God, from Whom all blessings flow, I declare open the Ima Barrage, a source of prosperity for Egypt and her inhabitants. The Khedive then laid the commemorative stone. His Highness conferred decorations on the occasion on Mr. Webb, Sir John Aird, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Macleod."

CLIMAX OF A GIANT ENGINEERING FEAT. Everyone knows that the Nile valley has for thousands of years been irrigated by floods which poured over the banks, and receding, left behind a deposit of moist rich mud to yield a good harvest. But these floods were not always to be depended upon. Now and again would occur high or low Niles, which caused these seven-year periods of plenty or famine described in the story of Joseph. Now, like another miracle-working device, comes the British engineer, to carry out the great scheme of dams and barrages just completed by Messrs. John Aird and Co. of London.

First came the great dam at Assuan, constructed by the late Sir Benjamin Baker, 753 miles from the sea. This is now being raised, so that it will hold back 2,300 million tons of flood water to be delivered to the lower reaches of the river when required. Later were built three open weirs or barrages, and then the wonder of the engineering world, independent of the height of the water. There are at Ima, 110 miles below Assuan at Assiout, 408 miles from the sea, and at Zifta, across one of the arms of the delta. The formal opening of the Ima barrage completes the gigantic engineering feat. Of natives alone, for unskilled labour, 10,000 were employed, and the camel, that takes the mind back to the days of Pharaoh, worked and grunted beside the hissing and clatter of the latest steam engine.

How does the scheme work, and what will it effect? In the dam at Assuan are huge iron gates that open at the touch of a button to let the water through. Every morning a message comes over the wire from Cairo to tell how much water is wanted, and a gate is opened accordingly. Then along hundreds of miles of river the peasantry have just enough water for their crops, and at each barrage the flood is held just high enough to fill the irrigating canals. As a result, the land will now raise two crops instead of one, cotton and sugar in the summer, and corn and cereals in the winter. These works mean, too, that cataraacts have disappeared, and the great water highway is navigable where once the torrents roared.

THE NEW NAVAL BASE.

CONTRACT PLACED.

The *Daily Telegraph* understands that the contract for the construction of the new naval base at Rosyth, on the Firth of Forth, has been placed with Messrs. Easton Gibb and Co., of 1, Great George-street, Westminster. This scheme is estimated to cost £3,250,000. The late Government secured for the purpose 1,184 acres of land with 285 acres of foreshore. The principal items in the proposal are finally adopted:—A basin with an area of 524 acres, and a depth of 36ft. Sin., giving a total wharfage of 7,100ft.
Entrance lock, available for use as a dock, 850ft. long, 110ft. wide at the entrance, and 36ft. over all at low water of spring tides.
A straight river wharf, 2,735ft. long, with 36ft. depth at high-water neap tides, and so constructed as to enable a depth of 36ft. at low water of spring tides to be dredged.
Dry dock, 750ft. long, 100ft. wide, at entrance and with 36ft. of water over the sill. This dock will be so built as to facilitate subdivision, so as to form, as required, two separate docks, 450ft. and 280ft. in length respectively.
Boat slip, 200ft. long by 130ft. wide, half roofed in.
Basin for submarines (and temporarily for destroyers), 600ft. long by 470ft. wide, with a depth of 15ft. at low water of spring tides.
Floating dock, 250ft. long, for submarines and destroyers.
Magazine for the storage of ammunition.
Space for stacking coal is provided on ground to the south of the entrance lock.
Workshops, storehouses, and the usual equipment of a base for naval repairs.

It is estimated that the works will take seven years to construct, but the contractor can earn a premium by completing them sooner. Provision has been made for the construction at some future date of two more docks, parallel with the one.

WHAT A TARIFF CAN DO.

JAPANESE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

The following notes on the Japanese Army Woollen Factory at Senju (states the *Board of Trade Journal*) have been received from the Commercial Attache at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe):—

"The Senju woollen mill is one of the several industrial concerns which were started by the Government so as to show the Japanese people how large enterprises might be organised and run. All the others have since then been sold by the Government to private individuals or companies. The woollen mill alone has always remained an official concern, although it has been run by various departments. It should also be noted that when the authorities started this factory, they also imported sheep and sent them to Shimosa, where the Imperial Stud Farm is now. This latter experiment has not, however, proved so great a success as the former."

"There are 10,145 spindles in the mill and 250 looms. The maximum daily output is 76 tan or pieces (1 tan varying from 23 to 35 yards according to quality) of woollen cloth. The average daily output is 61 tan of cloth and 300 blankets. The amount of wool consumed from April, 1907 to March, 1908, comprised 2,037,225lb from Australia, 241,048lb from India, 542,490lb from China, and 18,965lb of home-grown. The motive power is supplied by eleven steam engines of 579-h.p., one steam turbine of 100-h.p., and one gas engine of 5-h.p. The turbine, however, and two of the steam engines (15-h.p.) are for the electric light plant."

"For the making of army cloth nothing but pure wool is used. There is, however, a mungo plant in which the waste yarn, rejected pieces of cloth, &c., are converted into mungo. Old army rags, too, are sometimes used, but the mungo obtained is not employed in the manufacture of army cloth. There is a carbonising plant which is used for carbonising the vegetable matter out of the Australian wool. Of the machinery, some is British and some German."

Mr. Crowe was told that during the war cloth was purchased in large quantities from England, but that Japan could at present supply her own army requirements with the output from this mill and some of the other woollen mills in the country. This saving means, produced in so short a time, has only been rendered possible by a tax on the foreign manufactured article."

Another paragraph in the *Journal* runs:—"The Commercial Attache at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe) reports that an American importer of machinery, &c., has set up a factory at Kawasaki, between Tokyo and Yokohama, for the manufacture of photographs, records, &c. The import duty on these articles in Japan is 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, and it is thought that by manufacturing in the country itself a considerable saving will be effected. The demand for photographs in Japan has been gradually increasing in recent years, and the total imports in 1907 amounted to over £25,000. During the first ten months of 1908, however, there was a falling-off from £22,000 to £14,000. Nearly the whole of this import comes from the United States."

FIRE AT SHANGHAI.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

What proved to be an extensive fire broke out in the French concession on the 2nd inst. at 3.15 a.m. The fire, the *Shanghai Mercury* says, began in a native shop close to the water tower and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's Godowns. The French fire brigade were soon in attendance, but in the meantime the fire had gained a strong hold and the flames with clouds of blinding smoke were leaping high in the air sending thousands of sparks in all directions. The brigade soon had a number of streams playing on the flames in addition to two streams from the fire engine. The fire spread to the staff were soon in attendance. The fire continued to spread and in a short space of time a number of general shops were involved, while the flames approached dangerously near to one of the B. and S. Godowns in which was stored a quantity of gasoline and other oils used for the running of their electric plant. By dint of hard work, however, the fire was prevented from reaching the godown and was kept confined to the native shops. After nearly three hours' work, the flames were got under control, but not before seven shops and houses and one native godown, all filled with sundries had been destroyed. There were also several houses somewhat damaged. The cause of the fire is unknown, but the damage is fully covered by insurance in various companies.

SIR FREDERICK TREVES' VIEW ON RADIUM CURES.

THE INVENTIVE GENIUS OF EDISON.

Some remarkable cures of various human ailments achieved by the use of radium were described on January 25, by the eminent surgeon, Sir Frederick Treves, in the course of a lecture at the London Hospital.

There is a great future for this remedy, declared Sir Frederick, and its limitations have not been found.
A remarkable case was that of a young woman who had a growth which nearly occupied one side of the face. She had had a great number of operations, almost with no success. Under radium she was cured, and the speaker said he did not think anyone could have told what had been the cause of the very evident scar. A child of twelve years with an enormous tumor in the arm, the size of a hen's egg, was treated with radium from two sides, and was cured within four weeks. In many cases eczema itching had been immediately cured, and it did not return. Radium would also cure a rodent ulcers, and would effect a cure where the X-rays had failed.

Sir Frederick showed a small glass tube about an inch and a half long, and an eighth of an inch in diameter, containing radium which he said was worth £300. If radium were sunk to such a stage that it would be worth its weight in gold it would be exceedingly cheap.

By putting a tube of radium into a sealed vessel, full of water, and a penny in the bottom of the vessel, it would be found that the penny would become radio-active. If they broke the vessel, every penny would be radio-active, and the quality would be retained for a long time. The same remark applied to the penny. If they washed the pieces of the vessel or the coin the substance used for cleaning would become radio-active. Quite possibly, he added, the future of radium lay in the emanation.

A friend was treated with injections of the solution of the emanation, and the effects were astonishing. Each little injection produced a sore such as he (Sir Frederick) had never seen in the whole of his experience. Radio-active water was sold to surgeons in Paris, and was much sought after. Indeed, at one place radio-active water came from a spa where the public might drink it. But then, said Sir Frederick, amidst laughter, the public would drink anything.

The *Bangkok Times* learns from the British Legation in that city that there never was any foundation for the report that Bangkok is to be visited by the British Admiral on the station, or by a British gunboat.

ENGLAND AND SIAM.

PROPOSED CESSION OF TERRITORY.

Reuters Agency in London learns that the negotiations which were commenced in 1907 and suspended last spring, between Great Britain and Siam for the cession to Great Britain of the Siam States of Kelantan, Tringano, and Kelah, have been resumed, and that an agreement on the subject has been practically reached. There is reason to believe that an Anglo-Siam treaty by which, in return for certain advantages, Siam will renounce her suzerainty over the States in question, in favour of Great Britain, is likely to be signed at Bangkok in the immediate future. The British Minister at Bangkok, who came home last spring in order to provide the British Cabinet with fuller information with regard to the proposed agreement, returned to Siam in December with the latest views of the British Government on the subject. Since then active negotiations have been in progress at Bangkok with the results above indicated.

The immediate effect of the conclusion of such a treaty will be the inclusion in the Federated Malay States of an area of about 15,000 miles, or more than half the present area of the Federated Malay States. The territory in question contains a large Mohammedan population, amongst whom are a considerable number of British subjects, exceeding that of the Federated Malay States themselves.

With regard to the above treaty's representative was informed by Mr. R. W. Duff, the managing director of an English company which holds, until 1940, extensive commercial, fiscal and other rights in Kelantan, that it is incorrect to assume that this cession of territory has been given as a *quid pro quo* for the relinquishment of British extra-territorial rights in Siam proper, although it is quite possible that this question may also form part of the treaty.

It is much more likely, he added, that advantage of a commercial nature have been granted to Siam in return. The proposed arrangement will strengthen the position of Great Britain in the Malay Peninsula, and will effectively prevent the possibility of the establishment of any important foreign interest which might lead to disputes in dependence of Siam which are remote from effective control from Bangkok. It is also important, as the population of the three States are largely Mohammedans who have always been dissatisfied with attempted administration by a Hindu Government. From a strategic point, it is valuable, the Federated Malay States railway system, which extends from Singapore to Penang, can now be extended considerably further northward. Moreover, it is found expedient, there are no natural difficulties to prevent the extension of the line to a point within a very few miles short of the projected southern railway of Siam. This last-named line, it should be remembered, runs throughout the whole of its length in that portion of South Siam which, under the Anglo-French Agreement, falls within the political sphere of Great Britain.

THE BURIAL OF THE EMPEROR KWANG HSU.

EUROPEAN PRINCES OF THE BLOOD TO ATTEND.

The Peking correspondent of the *Tientsin Times* says:—The first of May of the Western calendar has positively been decided upon by the Astronomers for the removal from the Forbidden City, of the Coffin of His Majesty the late Emperor of China.

The Burying place has been selected in the Tung Ling, or the Eastern Catacombs, and not in the Xis Ling as was anticipated. This is the Western of the two Imperial graveyards of the present Dynasty, both of which are situated some miles distant from Peking.

The Prince Regent was much affected when the degree of several governments became known that foreign Princes should attend in person the funeral rites.

For instance, it has already been officially intimated that Russia and Germany will be represented and probably also Austria Hungary by a Prince of the Imperial blood.

Japan first expressed the desire to send a near relative of the Mikado as representative, but this is not yet decided.
The burial of the Empress Dowager will not take place this year and it is hardly probable that this year's ceremony will be so elaborately arranged.

EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATION AT SHANGHAI.

We extract the following from a report of the annual meeting of members of the St. George's Society of Shanghai:

The Chairman (Mr. H. E. Holson)—The third item on the programme is to decide on the manner of our annual celebration. The Committee are in favour of a Fete being held on the same lines as last year on Empire Day. I may mention that the Committee have discussed the question of making this Fete a combined function embracing the different sections of the Empire, but they feel that it would not be wise to suggest this course to the kindred societies for many reasons, but if any member has any suggestions to make it shall receive the attention of the Committee. If no other suggestions are forthcoming I shall put the resolution to the meeting—Proposed by Mr. Barrett, and seconded by Mr. E. Carr, that as an annual celebration of the St. George's Society this year a Fete be given on Empire Day, on the lines of last year, the arrangements being left to the Committee.

Considerable discussion ensued as to the form the celebration should take. An amendment was proposed by Mr. A. M. A. Evans that the celebration should be on St. George's day and not on Empire Day. This was defeated and finally the resolution read by the chairman was adopted.

Mr. E. S. Little suggested that the committee should endeavour to arrange some method by which every British subject should be given a chance to participate in the celebration of Empire Day.

On behalf of the committee the chairman said they would do everything to meet Mr. Little's suggestion.
The committee who had charge of the arrangements for last year's celebration were accorded a hearty vote of thanks and the meeting then terminated.

How to be Beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Creme Chamois, Lash Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Fenders Charmant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

DR. SVEN H. DIN'S ADVENTURES IN TIBET.

PERILS BY ICE AND SNOW.

It was quite in the nature of things that the first lecture given before an audience in England by Dr. Sven Hedin on his recent expedition in Tibet should be under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, and Queen's Hall was crowded from floor to gallery on the 8th ult. to hear the intrepid explorer's account of his wanderings in hitherto unknown regions beyond the Himalayas. Major Leonard Darwin was in the chair, and beside him sat Viscount Morley, Secretary of State for India, who made an interesting speech in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Amongst others present were the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Balfour, Lord Basing, Lord Radstock, Lord Hindlip, the Italian, Austrian, and Russian Ambassadors, the Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Ministers, Sir F. Dixon, Sir Lewis Beumont, Sir John Kirk, Sir David Gill, Sir Clement Hill, Sir George S. Mackenzie, General Sir W. H. Seymour, Admiral Sir Albert Markham, Colonel Sir Henry Trotter, Admiral the Hon. Sir E. Fremantle, General Sir Bruce Edmonds, Colonel Sir H. Thwaites, General C. Howard, General Sir R. Harrison, General Sir W. G. Knox, Admiral Sir N. Bownen-Smith, General Sir T. Gordon, Sir P. Sanderson, Sir C. Scott Moncrieff, Sir R. Ritchie, Colonel Sir G. Leach, General Sir R. Lane, General Sir E. H. Hutton, Sir C. R. Hunter, Sir C. Elliott, Sir A. Birch, General Sir C. Parsons, Sir Felix Schuster, Sir W. Bransford Gordon, Sir Archibald Gekkie (president of the Royal Society), Sir W. Ramsay (president of the Chemical Society), Sir W. Armstrong, Admiral Sir F. W. Richards, Major Gen. A. Hanbury Tracy, Captain R. F. Scott, General Douglas Haigh, Colonel H. G. Austin, and Admiral A. M. Field.

THE PRESIDENT, in conveying the society's welcome to Dr. Hedin, described him as the man who, without doubt, had done more than any single individual had ever done to add to the knowledge possessed by the civilised world of Central Asia. (Cheers.) He reminded the audience of Dr. Hedin's last two visits to London. The first was in 1893, shortly after he had concluded his great four years' journey in Central Asia, and in connection with which he was awarded the society's Founder's Medal.

After spending three more years in the same desolate regions, Dr. Hedin in 1903 again described his adventures, and was awarded the Victoria Medal. (Cheers.)

DR. HEDIN began his lecture by describing the general physical geography of the country of Tibet, the area of which is four times as big as France. After an allusion to the remarkable parallel arrangement of the mountain ranges, he mentioned that between the several ranges stretching through the whole of Chang-tang, there are isolated valleys, every one of which is divided into a great number of self-contained basins, i.e., without outlet to the ocean, or even to Easter Turkistan or Tsaidam. In the bottom of almost every such depression is a salt lake, where the rock salt, carried down by small brooks, is accumulated since thousands of years. Many different agencies are working constantly to level out the country. The lecturer's panorama showed how very level the land is as a whole, in the same way as the ocean seen from ship deck, even if the waves are as high as they possibly can be. The whole of Tibet is like a giant's waste of which, driven up by northern or southern winds, have been changed into stone in the moment of their worst fury. On the ocean every ninth wave is said to be higher than the rest—in Tibet the case is the same. It is the tangential pressure in the earth's crust that has forced these ranges to rise.

THE JOURNEY. Coming to his journey, Dr. Hedin pointed out on his map the route he took in 1896, that in 1900-1902, and his latest route. It looks as if he had been everywhere in the map. He said, "but in reality it is a very serious and difficult thing to cross the whole of Tibet from north to south. I left Lash on Aug. 17, 1906, with the strongest caravan I have ever had; twenty-five men, Ladakis, and ninety-seven ponies and mules, and thirty ponies hired for the first month. Of the animals only six came through."

Describing the earlier portion of the journey, the traveller said that on the heights of the Bukha-mangra range they lost nine mules in one day, but to the south the country became more and more hospitable, with plenty of grass and water. After eighty-three days' loneliness they found the first nomads, and then they passed black tents almost every day, and could buy yaks in the places of their dead animals. They reached Ngantse-tso on Dec. 28, and here appeared Dr. Hedin's old friend, Hladje Tsering, with a little escort, to stop him, but he eventually gave permission to continue the journey towards Shigatse, although it cost Hladje Tsering his place and rank. Dr. Hedin arrived at Shigatse on Feb. 7, 1907. A few days later a lama and an official arrived from Lhasa. They had with a little force followed the doctor from Ngantse-tso, with orders from Lhasa to stop and force him to return. "It," said the lecturer, "I had travelled just a little slower I should never have reached Shigatse, and never seen Tashi-tunpo and Tashilampha." The most important geographical discoveries on the line from Ngantse-tso to Shigatse were the very high mountain range in Sela, which he proposed to call Nien-chen-tang-la, and south of it the complicated river system of a Tsangpo.

NEW YEARS' FESTIVALS. The stay in Shigatse lasted six weeks. Of his experiences there he related: "Tashilampha is one of the most remarkable and fascinating men I have met in my life, and I will never forget the great hospitality and kindness he showed me. I arrived just to the Losar, or New Year's festival, and was invited to every day's play. How very wonderful and picturesque it all was! The Losar hymns of Tashi-tunpo made a deeper impression upon me than even the church music in Kansansky Sober in Petersburg, or Uspensky Sober in Moscow. They are full of faith and longing of mysticism and harmony, and they lead the listener away to the land of dreams and hope."

"The Chinese High Commissioner, Thang Darin, and the Amban of Lhasa, Lien Darin, were extremely polite and kind in their letters to me; they positively wished me to go to Gyantse as it should be easier to get me down to India from there. But I did not go to Gyantse at all. The Tibetan authorities of Lhasa seemed not to know at all what to do with me. They have hardly made acquaintance with anybody who has been so difficult to get rid of as me—except Yungchubdun, of course."

HOODWINKING THE AMBASSADORS. As to the ambassadors from Lhasa, who had to deal with me which way to return, I would not tell them openly that my wish was to take some northern road where I could study the great range of Nien-chen-tang-la further to the west. I thought they would be suspicious, and stop me altogether. But I managed to get permission to take the Tsangpo road, and from there the escort took me up over the head range again, which I crossed in the

CURED HERSELF AND LITTLE SON.

Mother Had Ringworm—Boy Had a Very Bad Place on Thigh—Spread and Grew More Painful—Medical Treatment Failed.

USED CUTICURA REMEDIES WITH PERFECT SUCCESS.

"I have used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment with most perfect success. Twelve years ago I used Cuticura for a complete cure for ringworm, after having had a medical man in attendance and recently, my little son, Norman, had a very bad place on his thigh. We did not know how it was caused but I had medical treatment for it. But as time went on it got a great deal more painful. Remembering how I had used Cuticura for ringworm, I tried Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for my boy, and they quite cured his leg. After that a similar place appeared on his arm which I am still treating, but it is almost unnecessary, as it has nearly gone and the child is quite well. I shall always have pleasure in recommending Cuticura Soap and Ointment for any disease of the skin whenever I see an opportunity. Mrs. Phoebe Anderson, 101 Laurel St., Burlington, Vermont, Stratford, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1906, and Jan. 16, 1907."

Send for nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

ITCHING TORMENTS.

From little patches of eczema, tetter, milium crust, psoriasis, etc., the skin, scalp, or hands of infants, children, or adults are instantly relieved and speedily cured, in the majority of cases, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Eczema of Infants, Children, and Adults, consisting of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to soothe and protect, and Cuticura Tablets to purify the blood. Sold throughout the world. Depot, London, 11, Cannon-st., E.C.4. Sole Agents, U.S.A., F. O. Schmitt & Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.

pass Chang-la-Pod-la, and thus I got some fifty miles more of the western continuation of the range.

"Now, it was my intention to go to Dngnyamtsu, discovered by Nain Sing, and by help of some ruses the escort agreed to take me down there. When we were two short marches from the lake and it could be seen in the north as a thin blue line, I was stopped by force from Shianse-dong and forced to go down to Regatsum. But I had fixed the situation of Tanggari, Targo-tampo, and Sershi-kunpa, all three heard of but not visited by Nain Sing. And I had discovered Shuru-tso, a rather big lake at the very northern foot of the head range. And now I crossed this range again in Angden-la, continuing it some sixty miles further west. From Rags we went to Saka-dang.

"Several times I tried to get permission to go north to see more of the great range, and the country north of Tsapo, but always in vain; once we tried to slip over, but were stopped by Bengha men. It was really hard to get further and further west, and to leave more and more of the great unknown country to my right, because this patch north of the upper Brahmaputra was the greatest white patch, not only in Tibet, but on the whole surface of the earth, with only one exception, the Antarctic Continent."

"The Gods of Tradition, a great scandal, but one of my best friends in Tibet, led me go south over the Tibetan frontier and down in Nepal. The Himalayan watershed pass one crosses here is only about 300ft. above the sea, and it should be an easy matter for modern engineering to dig a channel and force the upper Brahmaputra to become a tributary to the Ganges, although I really do not know if Northern India should become more happy for that—the Tibetans would be awfully angry, that is sure."

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES.

Dr. Hedin next referred to his proud feeling as he stood at the Brahmaputra's three-headed source, which he had discovered, and his wonderment later on, when he camped at the little rock from which the Indus comes out as an abundant spring. The lecturer continued:—"The Indus follows the southernmost foot of the range the whole way to Gilgit, and the range goes through Ladak, Baltistan, and Chitral, and seems to be in very near relationship with the Hindu-Kush, thus going through Afghanistan also. But here was the weak point; it had never been proved that this western range was uninterrupted one and the same as the eastern one south of Tongri-nor, and when I had come so far I would give my life for solving this beautiful problem, which could certainly be called the most important and magnificent geographical problem of the last century on the earth. But when I reached Gartol, I was far from the definite solution. Of course, it must take time to digest such an enormous lot of stone as this mountain system. It can be done only successively, and with an angel's patience. Every new pass over the head range will make the complicated topography clearer and open new perspectives."

When he arrived in Gartol, Dr. Hedin felt he could not leave Tibet without having crossed the unknown country of at least once. If he succeeded in this, it was his plan to reach India via Nepal. The great Ladaki merchant, Guizaz Razoni, tried all possible ways to get permission for him to go eastwards into the unknown, but the Garpun, who had an affection for his own head, would not hear of it. So Dr. Hedin decided to go round again, and to enter the Chang-tang from the north, and cross the whole of Tibet diagonally once more. To divert suspicion, Dr. Hedin ordered a new caravan, hired new men, and told big fibs about his intended journey. He himself took Ladaki costumes, as he intended to travel in disguise as a Ladaki merchant. They left Durguk on Dec. 7, and it was hard journey that began now, the hardest he had ever made. They penetrated deeper and deeper into the heart of Asia, but also into the heart of

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

REQUIRED, REPRESENTATIVE on 5% commission, for sale of NORTHAMPTON made SHOEWARE. Real opportunity for man capable of influencing indigent business, who would be well supported. Particulars, with English references, to "SIOES," 6/6 Street N. 30, Cornhill, London, England. [442]

NOTICE

WE have this day authorized Mr. E. H. THIEL to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

F. BLACKHEAD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909. [443]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERMAN, GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MACEDONIA,"
Captain C. D. Bennett, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for London direct calling at Bombay, for Passengers and Mails on SATURDAY, the 20th March, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports. Silk and Valuables only will be accepted for Bombay. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1909. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense. Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the 10th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense. Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bill of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1909. [413]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th inst., at 9.30 a.m. All Claims must reach us before the 17th inst., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1909. [5]

UP-TO-DATE CAMERAS

JUST ARRIVED.

AI TACK & CO.

26, DES VUEX ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1909. [37]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1448]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at 12.30 p.m. THIS DAY (TUESDAY), the 9th March, 1909, at the Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd inst. to the 9th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1909. [357]

GEO. FENWICK & COMPANY, LTD.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Hongkong Hotel on SATURDAY, 13th day of March, 1909, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and electing Director and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 13th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN I. ANDREW,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [416]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, King's Building, on FRIDAY, the 19th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 19th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [400]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, King's Building, on FRIDAY, the 19th March, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 19th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [401]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business of Merchants and Commission Agents heretofore carried on under the Firm name of HARRY WICKING & Co., at Victoria, Hongkong, up to the 30th day of April, 1907, has been from the First day of May, 1907, assigned to and will hereafter be carried on by WALTER CLEMENT DREW and JOHN OWEN HUGHES together under the said Firm name of "HARRY WICKING & Co." on their own account, and who will be responsible for all debts and engagements of the said business as from the First day of May, 1907, and who will pay and receive all debts owing from and to the said business in the regular course of business. WITNESSE our hands at Victoria, Hongkong, this 25th day of February, 1909.

HANNAH WICKING,
the Executrix of HARRY WICKING, Deceased,
MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS,
W. CLEMENT DREW,
J. OWEN HUGHES.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE

THE TWENTY-THIRD YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 16th March, 1909, at 5.15 p.m.

By Order,
JAMES CRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [408]

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that information has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

On SATURDAY, the 6th March:—
From Western Defences in a South-Westerly to Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 a.m., and finishing at 1 p.m.

On MONDAY, the 8th March:—
From Eastern Defences in an Easterly and North-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 7 p.m., and finishing at 10 p.m.

On TUESDAY, the 9th March:—
From Chin Lan Chu and Devil's Peak over the area One Rise More, Buffalo Hill, Call's Head and Razor Hill, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 10.30 a.m., and finishing at 2 p.m.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All Ships, Junks and Other Vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

BASIL TAYLOR, Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [428]

FOR SALE.

TWO Full Sized "BILLIARD TABLES" in first-class condition.

Apply—
E. W. W.,
Care of Wm. POWELL, LTD.,
Hongkong, 8th March, 1909. [433]

NOW READY

THE

DIRECTORY AND

FOR 1909.

Copies may be obtained at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office or from Booksellers throughout the Far East.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT MESSRS. JAY'S LIMITED,
TO-DAY (TUESDAY) AND
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY),
the 9th and 10th March, 1909, commencing each day at 10.30 a.m.
VALENCIENNE LACE, TRIMMINGS,
DRESS MATERIAL, DRESSES, BOOTS
AND SHOES, INSERTIONS, RIBBONS,
&c., &c., &c.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1909. [434]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 10th March, 1909, at 5 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,
A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF
OLD AND RARE JAPANESE CURIOS,
Comprising:—
SATSUMAS, IVORY CARVINGS,
BRONZES, BLACKWOOD CABINETS,
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—As Usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1909. [435]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from J. Y. V. VERNON, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, On FRIDAY, the 12th March, 1909, at 2 p.m., within his residence, "NEWLANDS," 37, Conduit Road, THE WHOLE OF THE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
THEREIN CONTAINED,
Comprising:—
Silk-covered DRAWING ROOM SUITE,
CHESTERFIELD COUCH and ARM
CHAIRS, CHINESE BLACKWOOD
CHAIRS and TABLES, OLD CLOCKS,
DESKS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION
DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDE-
BOARD and DINNER WAGGONS with
BEVELLED GLASS, Double and Single
BRASS and IRON BEDSTEPS, with
HAIR MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD
WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS,
DRESSING TABLES, CHEST OF
DRAWERS, MARBLE-TOP WASH-
STANDS, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P.
WARE, CARPETS and STAIR CARPETS,
ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS,
WATER COLOURS, &c., &c.;
ALSO
A Quantity of PLANTS in Pots.
Catalogues will be issued.
On View from THURSDAY, the 11th instant.
Terms:—As Usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1909. [436]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE UNDER-MENTIONED VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY will, by Order of the Mortgagee, be offered for Sale by Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1909, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Each Lot subject to a reserved price.

Lot 1. INLAND LOT 1050, with No. 13, Shauiwan Road, thereon. Area 1050 Square feet. Crown Rent \$12 per annum. Term 99 years from 14th February, 1887.

Lot 2. INLAND LOT 1052, with No. 14, Shauiwan Road, thereon. Area 1050 Square feet. Crown Rent \$12 per annum. Term 99 years from 14th February, 1887.

Lot 3. THE R.P. OF SHAIKUIWAN LOT 59, with part of No. 34, Main Street, Shauiwan, East thereon. Area 527 Square feet. Proportion of Crown Rent \$1.51 per annum. Term 99 years from 25th June, 186.

Lot 4. ABERDEEN INLAND LOT 63, with No. 10, Aberdeen thereon. Area 4350 Square feet. Crown Rent \$12 per annum. Term 99 years from 26th December, 1860.

Lot 5. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 178, with Nos. 77, 79, 81 and 83 Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 2950 Square feet. Crown Rent \$33 per annum. Term 75 years from 27th September, 1887.

Lot 6. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 179, with Nos. 85 and 87 Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 1500 Square feet. Crown Rent \$20 per annum. Term 75 years from 27th September, 1887.

Lot 7. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 193, with Nos. 157, 159, 161 and 163, Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 2175 Square feet. Crown Rent \$30 per annum. Term 75 years from 27th September, 1887.

Lot 8. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 624, with No. 63, Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$5 per annum. Term 75 years from 29th June, 1896.

Lot 9. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 709, with Nos. 1 and 3, Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 1250 Square feet. Crown Rent \$4 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1895.

Lot 10. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 810, with No. 24, Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1899.

Lot 11. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 811, with No. 42, Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 850 Square feet. Crown Rent \$6 per annum. Term yearly.

Lot 12. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 791, with No. 8, Main Street, Fuktunheung thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

Lot 13. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 792, with No. 6, Main Street, Fuktunheung thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

Lot 14. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 793, with No. 4, Main Street, Fuktunheung thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

Lot 15. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 794, with No. 2, Main Street, Fuktunheung thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to the AUCTIONEER or to Mr. H. K. HOLMES, Solicitor for the Vendor, 54, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, Hongkong, 6th March, 1909. [430]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of March, 1909, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 10th July, 1899.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT. [437]

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurement	Contents in Square feet	Annual Upset Rent	Price
1	Lot 1, Marine Lot 6, with No. 19, Jervois Street thereon. Area 1028 Square feet. Term 99 years from 14th February, 1887.	Plan	12,000 (about)	85	1,800

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE UNDER-MENTIONED VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY will, by Order of the Mortgagee, be offered for Sale by Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon. Each Lot subject to a reserved price.

Lot 1. MARINE LOT 6, with No. 19, Jervois Street thereon. Area 1028 Square feet. Term 99 years from 14th February, 1887.

Lot 2. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 450, with No. 137, Station Street North, Mongkok, thereon. Area 1150 Square feet. Term 75 years from 20th February, 1888.

Lot 3. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 431, with No. 135, Station Street North, Mongkok, thereon. Area 1150 Square feet. Term 75 years from 20th February, 1888.

Lot 4. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 432, with No. 133, Station Street North, Mongkok, thereon. Area 1150 Square feet. Term 75 years from 20th February, 1888.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to the AUCTIONEER or to Mr. H. K. HOLMES, Solicitor for the Vendor, 54, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1909. [438]

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INDIA MADAPOLAM, INDIA

LONGCLOTH and INDIA MUSLIN.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,

No. 14, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1909. [41]

GRACA & CO.,

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Albums, Novels,

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Inspection solicited. [126]

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H. OHSI, Manager,

No. 2, Peddar Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [716]

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and all other diseases

of the Digestive System

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DR. SVEN HEDIN'S ADVENTURES IN TIBET.

(Continued from page 3.)

We gave him bread, flour, matches, and some ropes. A lonely raven followed us for a month. I hate them; they only wait that somebody shall be left behind. At Burtse, where the cold already went down to -35deg. C., I made the first discovery during this journey, only eight days' march from the coast. I was more than ready to spoil the whole plan. I was quite prepared that all the animals should die, and we have to go on foot as far as we could.

A big valley from the east invited the travellers, and they marched to a point where "the valley was blocked that hardly a monkey would have been able to continue further. The country was absolutely sterile; in the night the animals were kept tied, the next day two sacks and most of their ropes. So the next day we hurried down the same way. We had lost three precious days, all were tired, and the situation looked rather hopeless. Mohammed's pony from Strigatze was the first to die. The raven at once picked out his eyes. Now our sheep began to die of cold, hunger, and fatigue. On the evening of December 23, in the ravine Kibul-nur, the men, eight of whom were Mohammedans, began to sing a rhythmic and melodious hymn to Allah, praying him to let us cross the Dapsang without snowstorm. And nobody knew the real plan. So they were rather astonished when I, the next day, gave order up on the heights of Dapsang to turn straight east. The whole day we ploughed up a track through deep snow. The night came down over the enormous snowfields, biting cold, the temperature went down to the freezing-point of mercury (-38.6deg. C.). I had two candles and a nice fire in my tent, as it was Christmas Eve. The next morning one pony lay dead and hard on his place amongst the rest.

A FEARSOME TIME.

And now our difficulties began. Every time the Mohammedans were singing prayers to Allah I understood they were afraid, and regarding the situation, especially serious. The ordinary profane songs of Ladak had long ago frozen away on their lips. Over comparatively open land we kept east. No grass at all. Not a drop of water, the animals had to eat snow. The corn was finished, and rice and flour of the men's provisions given to the animals—we only took care that a supply for fifty days should be kept aside.

In the beginning of January we lost ourselves in a labyrinth of mountains, passes, and deep valleys, all belonging to the Upper Karakoram range, going down to Eastern Turkistan. It took a mile or a pony, sometimes two. In the night on Jan. 15 the cold was -39 deg. C., the lowest I have ever read. During the periods of intense Continental winter cold we had fortunately no wind to talk of. Ovis Ammon and Ovis montanus were numerous, now, and once our hunter killed two, and the two last sheep were spared some time more. On Jan. 18 we had lost one-fourth of the corn; the next day we found the first signs of Tibetan hunters, and the 20th a hard storm killed two animals, and the 21st the last one. Now I had bought from the Ladak of Poonal, now began a storm that went on for weeks without interruption and killed all our weaker animals. On Jan. 26 we crossed Arpo-tso on the ice, which was covered with snow, green and clear as glass. Two days later we lost three animals, and the last sheep was killed.

LIKE A POLAR EXPEDITION.

The following days heaps of snow came down; we proceeded hopelessly slowly through two feet of snow, sometimes three. Nothing could be seen; the first ponies and mules in the caravan disappeared as phantoms in the snow. At the western end of Shemen-to I thought we should be snowed in for the rest of the winter. It snowed day and night, walls of snow gathered round the tents; it was more like a Polar expedition. The storm continued as before. We followed the northern shore of Shemen-to. On Feb. 5 sixteen animals of forty were left. One more everything that could be spared was burnt. We had no meat left, and almost all rice was given to the last animals; it was necessary for making the loads lighter. The next day one mule died.

On Feb. 8 we passed a trap with an Ovis montanus in it, and all were happy to get meat. Of course this was a sign that hunters were near, and later in the day we found two tents and could buy a couple of sheep, milk, and butter. During sixty-seven days, we had not seen a man. Now all my European clothes were burnt, and I appeared in disguise quite the other Ladak. On Feb. 15 we crossed the Karakoram range again, which killed three of our animals, amongst them my riding pony, who had carried me faithfully through so many adventures for one and a half years, and saved me when once a wild yak was very near to take both him and me on his horns. It was more hard than I can tell to lose him.

On the other side, we passed some gold mines. And so we left Densu's and Rawling's routes behind us, passed Lemchung-to, always in storm, and entered new country. Again, since a couple of animals had died, several things were burnt or drowned in Lemchung-to, even some thermometers, clothes, boots, belts, &c. Feb. 24 we had still three ponies and seven mules, one-fourth of the caravan left. Two days later great gold-fields again. The 29th we reached Lumbunging-to, where the Saka nomads said that never any Ladak merchants passed through Chang-tang least of all in winter, and that we had a European hidden amongst us. We stayed two days with them, got friends, and bought twelve sheep for loads. For several days the storm was so hard that it was impossible to move.

FROM BLACK TO WHITE.

March 7 we camped on the bank of a river, going south-west and all over frozen. One mule died, and the two dogs stayed with her to get a nice meal—they were never heard of afterwards. The storm made it impossible for them to follow our footsteps. As one of them was my special favourite all since Srinagar I felt quite lonely in my tent as he was gone. During the five journeys I have made in Asia, the first in 1885-86, I have had hundreds of servants, and I have forgotten many of them. But I have not forgotten a single one of the dogs; they stand before my memory as dear and alive as if I had left them yesterday.

While camping in a valley on April 27, eight men from Saka-dong appeared on the scene, and the authorities suspected that Hedin cab was amongst the caravan party. Deeming it prudent, Dr. Hedin made himself known, and after a few minutes they were all joking as if their meeting had been the most natural thing in the world. "I had a delicious feeling

of freedom now. Since I was caught again by the Tibetans, I was no longer a prisoner in my own tent. I did not need any more to paint myself black as a Moor. I could wash—well, I won't tell what the washwater looked like after the first bath." (Laughter.)

If he had not been discovered, Dr. Hedin would have continued eastwards, but he was obliged to alter his plans. This did not prevent some most important and interesting Transhimalayan crossings being undertaken by the adventurous explorer, covering a lengthened period.

STRATEGICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

In conclusion, the lecturer had some valuable remarks to offer about Transhimalaya, which, he said, "as a whole geographical unity is a new conquest on our earth, a new geographical region and significance, that has been more expected than even the moon. Himalaya has always been regarded as the strongest possible fortress for India against eventual dangers from the north—let us not forget that this fortress wall, this natural defence of solid granite, is double, and it should be rather amusing to see a northern enemy try and jump over these walls to the Indus-Brahmaputra grave between them."

Even light field artillery could only with the greatest difficulties be transported over Tibet, and a strategic railway should be an early aim. In the great traditional valleys there is no hindrance of ground for a railway, but I cannot see how the material could be brought there, and then—those valleys do not lead to India. I have tried with camels, highland ponies, Tibetan mules, yaks, and sheep, but as a rule one crossing takes ninety or ninety-three per cent. of the caravan. Often one camp at a spring where the grass is just sufficient for one's animals, but how should it be sufficient for an army? As a rule even a little but strong caravan is spoilt and ruined before it reaches those parts of Central Tibet where grass is abundant, and then it is no use to try with ponies and mules from the lowlands. My experience has always been that ponies from Eastern Turkistan are the best. I think it is difficult to find another country that has got from strategic and defensive points of view—such a favourable geographical situation as India, and all the fears expressed by Vambery or General McGregor are, to use rather a polite word, much exaggerated.

THE TIBETANS.

Speaking of the Tibetans, the Doctor said: "I love them, I feel the deepest sympathy with them; they were always kind and polite and hospitable to me, and went as far as they possibly could without being disloyal to their own country, and after five days' acquaintance we were as if we had known each other from childhood. The Ladaks used to call me Padishah, or 'Your Majesty,' and, of course, that title was more than enough for my ambition, but the Tibetans of Bompa called me always Kimpotche, or 'Your Holiness.'"

The paper read by Dr. Hedin before the society, if printed in full, would occupy eight or nine newspaper columns. Yet, said the explorer, he would have to deliver 140 lectures like this to give all the information he had brought home.

A large number of intensely interesting photographs and sketches were afterward shown on the screen.

VISCONT MORLEY'S SPEECH.

Viscount MORLEY proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer. He was sure the welcome they had given Dr. Sven Hedin that night would be echoed all over the country wherever Dr. Hedin thought it worth his while to pay a visit. (Cheers.) Dr. Hedin had given a remarkable geographical achievement. He had shown himself to be not only a born geographer, but a man with a sense of justice in him and of unfailing good temper. He had raised no ill-will in anyone. While listening to his lecture we had occurred to Lord Morley how different was the career and duty of a great explorer from those of a politician. (Laughter.) Dr. Hedin had told them that he had tried to drive a flock of sheep, but found he had no gift that way. Had he been in the profession of politics he would have found those gifts were sorely needed. (Laughter.) He mentioned that because it occurred to him that Dr. Hedin might think that the Secretary for India, who held the keys of the heart of the world, was unlike himself, a hard-headed, cold, and a tiresome man. (Laughter.) The lecturer would know the circumstances to which he was referring, namely, that they thought it inexpedient to know the approach Tibet from the Indian side. He (Lord Morley) would not be guilty of the intolerably bad taste of attempting for a moment to say that his decision was not over-cautions. He thought a great deal of what Dr. Hedin had said that night rather showed that the decision was a right one so far as it went. He would not argue it, because, after all, the decision was wrong if they liked. Dr. Hedin that night had had his revenge (laughter), because he drew him captive, and though he was impatient, at his ear, and he was very glad to be himself able to congratulate Dr. Hedin on his great expedition. (Cheers.)

The subject of Tibet not many years ago (continued Lord Morley) was a topic of very warm political controversy. It may be that some of the issues raised will be revived by Dr. Hedin's exploration, and he may have something to tell us one of these days upon these subjects. We shall know at any rate that we are being told by a man of scrupulous integrity and of enormous industry in investigating the phenomena before him. We are heartily glad to have heard his lecture to-night. We are still more glad to have seen so brave a man who has performed such geographical achievement. (Cheers.)

Sir H. Trotter, as an old explorer in Central Asia, seconded, and remarked that the way in which the almost insuperable difficulties were faced and surmounted by Dr. Hedin was worthy of their highest admiration and an example to them all. (Cheers.)

The motion was carried by acclamation.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 8th at 11.50 a.m. The barometer had risen over Japan and fallen elsewhere particularly over China.

A depression is moving Eastwards over N. China, and a second area of low pressure is lying over Tokyo.

The highest pressure is now shown over W. Japan.

Moderate E. and S.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—E. and S.E. winds, moderate, drizzling rain and fog. Same as No. 1.

Formosa Channel. Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lambocks. Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. Same as No. 1.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

ONE TOWN'S PECULIAR PRODUCT—A NEW KIND OF MOTOR—CANCER'S VICTIMS—FAST COLOURS IN PERSIAN RUGS—THE LIGHT-CURE IN EUROPE—A HEATLESS LAMP—COOKING IN NICKEL—A USEFUL ARTIFICIAL LEATHER—THE HOUR-GLASS FOR ACCURATE TIME.

The quarrying of lithographic stone is the unique industry of the little German town of Solenhofen, about 45 miles south of Nuremberg. The material is a compact limestone of peculiar texture and a yellowish-gray or bluish-gray colour, hard thin stones being the more valuable, and Consul H. W. Harris, of Nuremberg reports that the known area containing these stones is not more than 4 or 5 miles long by 2 or 3 wide. This little spot has supplied the world's lithographic stones for more than a century, while the supply promises to last at least one or two centuries longer. The deposit is in layers of half an inch to 6 or 7 inches thick, extending from the surface to a depth of 100 feet or more, and much broken and worthless rock is contained. Not more than one twelfth of the stone removed is marketable, much of this having small value on account of the small sizes of the clear pieces. The industry employs 1200 men, and the product goes to all civilized countries, the leading buyers being Germany, France, Italy and the United States, in the order named.

The curious toy motor of Lucien Fournier, lately awarded the grand prize at a French exhibition, seems at first to furnish energy from nothing. Over a shallow vessel is mounted horizontally an axle, with a heavy loose-fitting rod passing at right angles through it, and the ends of axle and rod are connected by cords of hemp. When liquid is poured into the vessel, the two lower cords are soaked and shrink forcing the rod up. This raises the center of gravity, and the upper end of the rod falls, turning the axle and immersing the other pair of cords. Evaporation relaxes the top cords, so that the rod is again pushed up. Slow rotation can be thus kept up, and with several rods and sets of cords, it can be made fairly regular and continuous.

Late cancer research has shown that the disease exists among all races of men, as well as in domestic and wild animals, and that liability to it is greatest in the last third of the life span.

The art of the dyer is one of great importance in Persia, and the secrets of special colours are carefully guarded in certain families and have been handed down from father to son for many generations. A warning to would-be buyers of high-grade oriental rugs has been given by U. S. Consul W. F. Doty, of Tabriz. A proper guaranty that only vegetable dyes and fixatives have been used should be secured, for unknown vendors are almost certain to sell rugs colored with chemical dyes, all of which—though there are different qualities—are liable to change on the first exposure to bright sunlight. Since their first introduction about 1860, the use of coal-tar preparations has been increasing, the cost being only one third or one-half as much as that of the vegetable dyes. The cultivation of the madder plant, which yields more than sixty of the finest shades of red and yellow, has greatly declined in Persia, and the demand for the root is now small. Between thirty and forty shades of yellow are given by the shell of the pomegranate. Perhaps fifty varieties of blue are given by indigo; and for the best blacks and other coloring materials it is said that there are employed hundreds of herbs and varieties of bark, vegetables and even some animal matter. Iron filings are used for a cheap and fugitive black.

The treating of skin diseases by powerful light rays is rapidly becoming popular in Europe, and elaborate equipments, costing up to \$50,000, are being provided. A motor car fitted with x-ray apparatus is to make regular tours over a large district in Belgium. A London expert has distributed fifty x-ray machines in English hospitals and institutions, and leading physicians are finding it desirable to give attention to light-healing. Besides the x-rays and the electric light baths, there is the "infra-red" light, which, producing intense heat, is used to draw the blood to some particular part of the body.

The "perpetual lamp" of Prof. Molisch is a glass flask of gelatine supporting a colony of phosphorescent bacteria. The light is less than that of a candle, but is sufficient for photography, and germinating peas and lentils turn to it as a source of energy. Being without heat rays, it represents the much-sought cold-light.

Nickel having come into extensive use in the kitchen, it is important to know what action food substances have on it, and how its compounds may affect a person eating food containing them. Late Russian experiments are reassuring on both points. Substances boiled in nickel vessels took up a small amount of the metal—from 0.0002 with some foods to as much as 2 per cent. when the acid present is excessive; but a solution containing 4 per cent. of citric acid and 5 per cent. of common salt had only 0.144 per cent. of nickel after boiling 3 hours in a nickel vessel and then standing 11 hours in the same vessel. The physiological effects of nickel salts were slight, while there was no tendency to accumulate in the body after repeated doses. Nickel in quantities up to a quarter of a gram daily, in the form of lactate or butyrate, was given to two dogs for 202 days, with no result; and a dog that died after taking 9.7 grams (about a third of an ounce) in 40 days had no nickel in its body, its death having been due to some other cause. Doses as large as 1 to 2 grams daily were necessary to give any symptoms of poisoning.

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Write for Handbook, sent post free.
MELVILLE, GILYN & Co., Bankers, 5, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France).

The leather substitute of Jules-Prospere Gauthier, a French chemist, is a combination of rubber with vegetable, animal or mineral fibers, and is claimed to give a material of high quality and low price. With 80 per cent. of fibers and 20 per cent. of pure mixed rubber good results are obtained, the proportions being varied to give different pliancy and tenacity. The fibers may be spread out in bands and glued together with melted rubber, or they may be impregnated with rubber and compressed in molds or consolidated under rolls. If desired, the product can be vulcanized.

Instead of being obsolete and simply an interesting relic, the hour-glass in various forms is a twentieth century necessity. A machinist authority points out that for such purposes as timing hardening and tempering heats in twist drill manufacturing, where seconds or minutes must be gauged accurately, nothing serves like the hour glass with the right amount of sand. Accuracy to fractions of a second can be had much more easily than by watching the hands of a watch.

THE CINEMATOGRAPE CRAZE.

HOW THE FILMS ARE MADE.

Paris, Jan. 15.
About a year ago I remarked in these columns upon the great development of the cinematograph in Paris, and the way in which it was crowding out other and less novel forms of entertainment. Since that time the extension of the moving picture show has been more rapid than ever, and at the present moment, in Paris and provinces, the cinematograph is far ahead of the masses. In far-off mountain towns, in tiny seaports, the same scenes are unrolled nightly that you may see in London or New York, and in the French capital and its vicinity several large cinematograph factories are kept constantly at work turning out new scenes and pantomimes for the benefit of novelty-seeking patrons. The recently invented combination of the photograph with the moving pictures has opened up.

A YET NEW FIELD.
And now, just as you can hear Caruso on the talking machines, you can both see and hear the most distinguished artists of the Paris Opera in the moving picture houses, and "faute da mien." Harry Linder will walk on to the screen and sing in his inimitable style "I Joe a l'assie." You can see and hear a performance of "Romeo et Juliette," "Carmen," or "Le Diable," "H. M. S. Pinafore," or "The Mikado." The immense development of the cinematograph has been made possible by the cheapening of the process of film manufacture, and the big factories turn out thousands of feet of picture dramas every week. Every few yards along the boulevard you come upon a hall which has been built expressly as a moving picture theatre, or has been converted into a cinematograph show, and some of the immense buildings which were started as circuses and hippodromes, and proved "white elephants," are now running vast pictorial exhibitions of the animated order, and are paying for the first time in their existence.

If you enter
A MOVING PICTURE "STUDIO."
You will probably be surprised by its likeness to the stage of a theatre, though on a smaller scale. There is a lot of fall of drapery, there are ropes, pulleys, sets of scenery, dressing rooms, and actors standing about in paint and costume. One of the numerous "authors" whose ingenuity devises the episodes depicted, has prepared a scenario. The stage-manager holds the manuscript of the play in his hand. At his direction the scene is set. It represents the interior of a French cottage, for "La Poupée de Jeanette" is to be photographed to-day, in pantomime. There are a score of actors, some of them players out of work, most of them regularly employed to pose for these pictures, just as they might be engaged to act in a theatre. Over and over they are drilled to go through the first scene, until they can run it off smoothly, with some show of naturalness. The scene represents a wedding. Although they have no use for dialogue in a cinematographic play, the natural instinct for speech is too strong to be repressed, and the actors salute one another with "Bonjour" as they enter. With the canvas scenery, the paper flowers, the litter of the "studio," on all sides, the scene looks anything but realistic. But there is a string tacked on the carpet, which

THE PLAYERS NEVER OVERSTEP.
If you peep through the "index" of the camera, you will see why—that string marks the edge of the lens. Within its compass, seen through the camera, the picture becomes as lifelike as any stage setting ever can. When the actors have been drilled for one or two hours till they know exactly what to do, the lights are turned on the film is set whirling through the camera, and the picture is taken.

Next day, perhaps, the actors and the heavy camera machine are carted down to some isolated farm, an hour's ride from Paris, and the second scene is rehearsed till it, too, is duly photographed on the next one hundred feet of film. Perhaps the third episode of the story takes place on a city street. To avoid attracting crowds the actors are taken to some sleepy suburb, and there, often with the aid of natives pressed into service as extras, go through the antics which later cause mirth in a thousand moving picture theatres. The average film is about

SEVEN HUNDRED FEET LONG.
and as it is taken in several sections, each section requiring careful rehearsal, and frequent trips into the country, the labour and expense of making a cinematographic play is considerable. Anyone who has been to a moving picture show knows that the films which are in pantomime depict most often either little dramas,

preferably farcical or sentimental in nature, or a comic chase of somebody by everybody else. The chase always begins with one man in pursuit, and gradually the other characters are picked up along the way, till sometimes two score people are madly tumbling over one another, upsetting cyclists, falling carriages, fruit stands, climbing over walls, falling into ditches, apparently breaking their necks every now and then, but only to rise and dash on again. The chase is always depicted in episodes. The crowd races past a certain point, then there is a switch of sharp light on one screen, and the picture is taken up elsewhere.

EACH EPISODE OF MAD ABANDON is the result of careful consideration and arrangement. If the actors don't break their necks it is because they are not running so fast when the picture is taken as they seem to be when it is whirled through the projecting lantern.

Many of the marvellous adventures that befall these characters are, of course, but tricks of the camera. I walked into a "studio" one day, and saw an actor prone on his stomach, wriggling across the floor. But the carpet was painted to represent a wall, and over the actor's head, suspended from the ceiling, was the camera. When that film was run through the projecting lantern, the audience saw a fugitive come to a high stone wall, scale it with marvellous ease, and from the summit look down in triumph at his pursuers. The ingenuity of these moving picture artists is endless. Recently I saw a horse and cart and driver roll head over heels down a cliff into the sea, while the averaging husband stood gloating on the summit. The entire episode was, I was assured, constructed from a fake photograph in the "studio." Yet I know that sometimes the cinematograph man, with a desire to be faithful to nature, does not stop at

DOWNRIGHT HARRIDISM AND CRUELTY.
Not long ago two men in the employment of a moving picture agency goaded a poor horse until it rushed headlong over a precipice in Brittany, dragging a cart with it, so that the dramatic incident might furnish films for a realistic cinematograph display. They were both heavily fined. Some time ago I attended a rehearsal for a picture representing a Christian being sacrificed in the arena. A lion was sent in, his tribune, with his beautiful but cruel favourites, and real lions prowled about the arena behind a strong wire grille. The Christian was represented by the silhouette of a man, behind which pieces of flesh, recently dipped in blood, were hung on hooks. The stage setting was highly picturesque, but though the lions ultimately discovered the meat, they did not attack the silhouette of the Christian as eagerly as the cinematograph photographer would

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG, COLOMBO Port SAID and MARSEILLES	NORE Capt. G. Phillips	About 10th March	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, SUMATRA Mori, Kobe and YOKOHAMA	Capt. E. W. Bruce	About 12th March	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELHI Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.E.	About 19th March	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MACEDONIA Capt. C. D. Bennett, R.N.E.	Noon, 20th March	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 9th March, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 11th March, 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 12th March, 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"HUPEH"	On 13th March, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 14th March, 10 A.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 16th March, 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK- TOWN, CAITINS, TOWNS- VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"CHANGSHA"	On 8th April, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light
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REDUCED FARES Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and
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modation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.
SHANGHAI LINE—SCHEDULE STEAMERS leaving every Thursday and Sunday.SCHEDULE SHANGHAI STEAMERS have excellent accommodation. Electric
Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon. Fare \$40 Single
and \$70 Return. Take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern
China Ports.For Freight or Passage apply to—
Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIGHING" Capt. Passmore	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	TUESDAY, 9th March, at NOON.
"HAIMUN" Capt. Evans	SWATOW	WEDNESDAY, 10th March, at NOON.
"HAILAN" Capt. J. S. Roach	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	FRIDAY, 12th March, at NOON.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL
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BLAKE PIER).

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DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

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HONGKONG SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
* SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. FUSENO	TUESDAY, 9th March, at 8 A.M.
* AMOY & FOOCHOW	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. H. MURAYAMA	SUNDAY, 14th March, at 9 A.M.
* TAMSUI via SWATOW	"SHOSHU MARU" Capt. ISIOHI	WEDNESDAY, 17th March, at 8 A.M.

* These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class
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Unvalued Table.

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For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Company's Local Branch
Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

INDO-CHINA S. N. V. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
† SHANGHAI	"CHOYANG"	Wedday, 10th March, Noon.
† SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Wedday, 10th March, Noon.
† SHANGHAI	"WAISHING"	Wedday, 10th March, Noon.
† SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Wedday, 10th March, 4 P.M.
† MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 12th March, 4 P.M.
† SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ & MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 23rd March, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for
Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a
stay 6 days in Japan, if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout
with Electric Light.† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang
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Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

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COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.THE CO.'S NEWLY BUILT 9000 TONS PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED
FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

ATSUTA MARU	(Capt. W. THOMPSON)	About Wed. 7th April.
MIYASAKI MARU	(Capt. W. BAINBRIDGE)	About Wed. 5th May.
KITANO MARU	(Capt. —)	About Wed. 2nd June.
HIRANO MARU	(Capt. H. FRASER)	About Wed. 30th June.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND-THE-WORLD.

For further particulars apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL-STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGA- PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	TAMBA MARU Capt. C. H. Butler	6134	WEDNESDAY, 17th March, at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU Capt. R. Takeda	6189	WEDNESDAY, 31st March at Daylight
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	TOSA MARU Capt. T. Harrison	5827	TUESDAY, 16th March, at Noon
KOBÉ	SHINANO MARU Capt. K. Kawa	6388	TUESDAY, 30th March, at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	5539	FRIDAY, 19th March, at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	KUMANO MARU Capt. N. Matheson	5076	FRIDAY, 19th April, at Noon
KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	TOTOMI MARU Capt. M. Winckler	4132	SATURDAY, 13th March, at Noon
	KUMANO MARU Capt. N. Matheson	5076	WEDNESDAY, 17th March, at Noon
	YEBOSHI MARU Capt. H. Kon	3798	THURSDAY, 18th March, at Noon
	KANAGAWA MARU Capt. N. Ohno	6169	SATURDAY, 20th Mar., at Daylight

* Omitting Yokohama.

† Fitted with Marconi's System of Wireless Telegraphy.

† Through Passengers Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada
and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic
Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama,
1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.
For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's
Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1909.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

HAMBURG.

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Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ:	
S.S. AMERICA	10th March
S.S. BRISGAVIA	20th March
S.S. BELGAVIA	31st March
S.S. SILESIA	12th April
S.S. SUEVIA	18th April
S.S. SCANDIA	27th April
S.S. SENEGAMBIA	10th May
S.S. SENGAVIA	17th May

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1909.

HOMEWARD.

FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	
S.S. WESTPHALIA	9th March
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SAXONIA	13th March
FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	
S.S. DORTMUND	22nd March
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	
S.S. JLLYRIA	5th April

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CHINA AND MANILA

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STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 13th Mar., Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 20th Mar., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1909.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

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ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

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GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
TSINGTAU and VLADIVOSTOK	"ASIA"	About 8th March.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPEN- HAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	"CATHAY"	About 20th March.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ	"TRANQUEBAR"	About Mid. of March.

For Further Particulars apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
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Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909.

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Japan Office:—

14, WATER STREET,

YOKOHAMA.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND

STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex "Malwa"
From Calcutta, &c., ex "Narmar."
From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. and
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Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary within
6 hours.
Goods not cleared by the 10th inst., at 4 P.M.,
will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me
in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Go-
downs for examination by the Consignee's and
the Company's representative at an appointed
hour. All claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
they cannot be recognised. No claims will be
admitted after the Goods have left the Go-
downs.E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLAVERS,"

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP,

LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-
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their risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
whence and/or from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 12th instant will be subject
to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the
18th instant, or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 12th instant, at 11 A.M.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1909.

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SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ALEXIA, German str., 3,376, Ernst, 1st March

—Portland 28th Jan. and Moji 25th Feb.

Flour—Portland Asiatic Steamship Co.

AMARA, British str., 1,565, Matlock, 3rd Mar.

—Wakamatsu 26th Feb., Coal—Mitsu

Bishu Goshi Kaisha.

ANOHU, German str., 1,001, C. Kumpel, 24th

Feb.—Bangkok 12th February, Rice and

General—Butterfield & Swire.

ARIAKE MARU, Japanese str., 2,183, T. Otta,

6th Mar.—Moji 23rd March, Coal—Itsumi

Bussan Kaisha.

ASIA, Russian str., 1,000, Ausen, 5th March—

Swatow 4th Mar., Ballast—Melchers & Co.

BARON DALMEY, British str., 2,503, Hey,

28th Feb.—Cardiff 9th Jan., Patent Fuel—

British Government.

BENLAVERS, British str., 2,512, H. W. Bee,

6th March—London via Ports 16th Jan.

General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

BUJUN MARU, Japanese str., 1,894, Y. Fushio,

5th March—Shanghai 26th Feb. & Swatow

4th Gen.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CHINHUA, P. str., 7th March—Shanghai

4th Mar. General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHIYO MARU, Japanese str., 13,426, W. W.

Greene, 28th Feb.—San Francisco 30th

Jan. General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CHOISING, German str., 1,620, Binhu, 5th

March—Bangkok 26th Feb., Rice and

Timber—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOYBANG, British str., 1,424, A. E. Sandbach,

7th March—Shanghai 2nd and Swatow 6th

March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLARA JENSEN, Ger. str., 1,112, J. Bendisen,

7th March—Haiphong 2nd and Hoihow

5th March, Rice—Jensen & Co.

EMPEROR OF INDIA, British str., 3,032, E.

Beetham, 20th Feb.—Vancouver 28th Jan.

General—C. P. R. Co.

ERROLL, British str., 2,889, L. James, 28th

February—Bangkok 21st Feb., Ballast—

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Correspondence for EUROPE, via SIBERIA, is forwarded from HONGKONG by all vessels sailing for SHANGHAI.

Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Dally and Siberia.

18th March	at 8.15 p.m.
26th March	at 11.45 a.m.
1st April	at 8.15 p.m.
9th April	at 10.45 a.m.
15th April	at 8.15 p.m.

The Public are informed that the Cash on Delivery service from the United Kingdom to Hongkong commenced on the 1st of February 1909.

The Asia, with the American mail leaves Manila on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 6 p.m. and may be expected here on or about Thursday, the 11th instant, at p.m.

FOR	PER	DATE
Kachin...	Ariake Maru	Tuesday, 9th, 10.00 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Buyn Maru	Tuesday, 9th, 10.00 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hatching	Tuesday, 9th, 10.00 a.m.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO	Chigo Maru	Tuesday, 9th, 10.00 a.m.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
Swatow and Deli	Signal	Tuesday, 9th, 1.00 p.m.
Macao	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 9th, 1.15 p.m.
Manila	Teon	Tuesday, 9th, 2.00 p.m.
Kobe	Shin-i Maru	Tuesday, 9th, 5.00 p.m.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Empire	Tuesday, 9th, 5.00 p.m.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Clara Jensen	Tuesday, 9th, 5.00 p.m.
Shanghai	Yaching	Wednesday, 10th, 10.00 a.m.
Shanghai	Choyang	Wednesday, 10th, 10.00 a.m.
Swatow	Haimun	Wednesday, 10th, 10.00 a.m.
Shanghai	Waishing	Wednesday, 10th, 10.00 a.m.
Manila	Rigel	Wednesday, 10th, 10.00 a.m.

FINEST OREGON APPLES

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

TODAY.
Sals, Stock-in-Trade, Messrs. Jay's Limited, Mr. Geo. P. Lammer, 10.30 a.m.
Fortieth Ordinary Meeting, Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., 12.30 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Sale, Japanese Curios, Sales Rooms, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 3 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATION.

On LONDON	On PARIS	On BOMBAY	On CALCUTTA	On SHANGHAI	On MANILA	On SINGAPORE	On BATAVIA	On HAIPHONG	On SAIGON	On BANGKOK	On BOMBAY	On CALCUTTA	On SHANGHAI	On MANILA	On SINGAPORE	On BATAVIA	On HAIPHONG	On SAIGON	On BANGKOK
Telegraphic Transfer	Bank Bills, on demand	Bank Bills, on demand	Bank Bills, on demand	Bank Bills, on demand	Bank Bills, on demand	Bank Bills, on demand	Bank Bills, on demand	Bank Bills, on demand	Bank Bills, on demand	Bank Bills, on demand	Bank Bills, on demand	Bank Bills, on demand	Bank Bills, on demand	Bank Bills, on demand	Bank Bills, on demand	Bank Bills, on demand	Bank Bills, on demand	Bank Bills, on demand	Bank Bills, on demand
1/8 1/2	1/8 1/2	1/8 1/2	1/8 1/2	1/8 1/2	1/8 1/2	1/8 1/2	1/8 1/2	1/8 1/2	1/8 1/2	1/8 1/2	1/8 1/2	1/8 1/2	1/8 1/2	1/8 1/2	1/8 1/2	1/8 1/2	1/8 1/2	1/8 1/2	1/8 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	Hongkong	Hongkong
20 cents pieces	per cent	per cent
\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00

OPIUM.

Quotations are	March 8th.
Malwa New	\$1.070/1.080 per picul.
Malwa Old	\$1.050/1.100
Malwa Old	\$1.100/1.140
Malwa Old	\$1.150/1.180
Persian fine quality	\$1.020/1.050
Persian extra fine	\$1.080
Patna Old	\$1.025
Patna New	\$1.025
Benares Old	\$1.025
Benares New	\$1.025

MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.

Barometer 9 a.m.	Therm. (Wet bulb) 9 a.m.	Therm. (Dry bulb) 9 a.m.	Therm. (Wet bulb) 1 p.m.	Therm. (Dry bulb) 1 p.m.	Therm. (Wet bulb) 4 p.m.	Therm. (Dry bulb) 4 p.m.	Therm. (Wet bulb) 6 p.m.	Therm. (Dry bulb) 6 p.m.
29.99	79.0	81.0	79.0	81.0	79.0	81.0	79.0	81.0
29.99	79.0	81.0	79.0	81.0	79.0	81.0	79.0	81.0
29.99	79.0	81.0	79.0	81.0	79.0	81.0	79.0	81.0

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P.M. str. Asia arrived at Manila on the 5th inst. between 4 and 6 p.m., and is due to sail from that port on the 9th inst. between 4 and 6 p.m., this will make her due at this port on the 11th inst. afternoon.
The P.M. str. Mongolia sailed from Yokohama on the 7th inst., and is due to arrive at this port via Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 16th inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.R. str. Empress of Japan left Vancouver p.m. on Wednesday the 24th ult. for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. Prinz Ludwig carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 10th ultimo, left Singapore on the 8th inst. at 9 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 12th inst. p.m.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Indo-China str. Suining left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 3rd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 19th instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The N.G.L. (hartered str. Auchenblae left Singapore on the 3rd inst. morning, and may be expected here to-morrow.
The str. Opus sailed from Yokohama on the 22nd ult. for Hongkong via Kobe, Moji and Manila.
The Bank Line str. Kumori left Seattle on the 21st ult. for Hongkong via Japan ports.
The str. Bloemfontein left Singapore on the 5th inst., and is due here on or about Thursday the 11th inst.
The N.Y.K. str. Kamano Maru (Australian Line) left Thursday Island on the 4th inst., and is expected here on the 15th inst.
The N.Y.K. str. Tokoro Maru (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 22nd ultimo, and is expected here on the 16th inst.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Tosa Maru, from Shanghai, &c., Miss B. Lytton, Messrs R. G. Byers, C. B. Barrell, F. Harmon and F. D. Bando.
Per Hatching, from Coast Ports, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald and family, Baron and Baroness Von Ruffin, Misses Wetherill and Tourer, Major Evans, Messrs Thompson and A. Thompson.
Per Arratoon Apar, from Calcutta, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Price, Mr. and Mrs. Ebbecke, Mr. and Mrs. Withers, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Judah and 3 children, Mrs. Sibirino, Misses Drew and Cohen, Capt. G. G. Corrie, Messrs C. D. H. Dunlop, Pritchard, Bennett, D. Ezra and J. E. Jacob.
Per Empire, from Sydney, &c., for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. B. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dobson, Mrs. E. Neidhardt, Miss Lewis, Hon. J. Lewis, Commander M. Johnston, Master A. Andrade, Paymaster R. Schumann, Pay Clerk Lombard, Dr. H. Muller, Captains J. Wells and Dundas, Messrs W. Paton, A. Felton, B. Wilkinson, A. Larrard, N. Davies, F. Leites, W. D. Furtado, B. Caruso, F. D. Mo, A. Bernardo, W. Sullivan, W. D. Drowney, G. Mosser and F. F. Phillips for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Illingworth, Mrs. G. Rea, Mrs. G. and Mrs. Illingworth, Mrs. G. Rea, Messrs J. Masters, Misses C. Rea and L. Marienthal, Crossier, Messrs W. C. Rea and H. Rea, Messrs J. Thompson, H. Schoon, W. H. Clarke and Baltham, for Japan, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Misses Gohharit, Faithfull, C. and M. d. J. Perks, Phillips and Corrickshaw, Messrs P. Nutter, T. Okabe and M. Mackellar.



"CAPSTAN" MIXTURE

A Unique Smoking Mixture.

"Let those smoke now who never smoked before, And those who always smoked—now smoke the more."

IN THREE STRENGTHS—MILD, MEDIUM & FULL

SOLD EVERYWHERE



SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, MARCH 8TH, 1909.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
Alhambra, Limited	300	\$500	\$50	Nominal
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$900, buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$51, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	3,604	\$12/6	12/6	\$10, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$12, buyers
China Light and Power Company	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$12, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$9.25, buyers
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spin'g & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 106.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$9.
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 83.
Laon-Kung-Mow C. Spin'g & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 88.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 310.
Dairy Farm Company	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$14, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co.	60,000	\$50	all	\$48 1/2, buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$87, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$52	\$52	\$9 1/2, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 91.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co.	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 177.
Fenwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$12, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$9.60, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$200, buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$18 1/2, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$90, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$205, sellers
Hongkong Milling Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation)	10,000	\$100	\$100	Nominal
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$24.
INSURANCES.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$187 1/2
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$180, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$87 1/2, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$0	\$330.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 97 1/2, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$825.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$192 1/2, buyers
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	100	\$99, sales
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$8.65, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$30.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 115.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$44, sellers
MINING.				
Societe Francaise des Charb'ges du Tonkin	18,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$600, c/d. buy.
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	18/10	\$8 1/2, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$14.
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$2.
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$144, buyers
Luzon Sugar Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$17.
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$59, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$11 1/2, sellers
Donghai Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$34, buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$15	\$15	\$39 1/2, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$5	all	\$19.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$5 1/2, buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$23 1/2.
South China Morning Post	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1 1/2, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$24, sellers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$9, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	3,000	\$7	\$7	\$2.
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$2.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$9, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	175	\$100	\$100	\$140.
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000 ordy.	\$10	\$4	\$12 1/2.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 flers	\$10	\$10	\$23.
	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$10 1/2, buyers

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	For.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 8th

Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.93	29.96
Thermometer	80	61
Humidity	92	97
Wind Direction	E	E
Force	5	3
Weather	o	od
State	o	0.02

Highest open air temperature on 7th..... 83
Lowest open air temperature on 7th..... 69

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

February 6th—Neva. 10th—Tranquar, Lemnos, Ambria. 15th—Indraçadi, Hyson. 17th—Monmouthshire, Lethian. 2th—Erzerzog Franz Ferdinand, Kanagawa Maru, Prinz Ludwig. 24th—Asygonaz, Caledonian, Sunda. 27th—Munaster Castle, Glencarn, Nubia, Glenlogan, Pelicus, Tydeus. March 3rd—Benalder, Indram, Peking. 6th—Geoben, Lutnow, Hakata Maru, Benelit, Kavachi Maru, Mackan.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

March 8th—Kamo Maru, Istria, Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

TO LET.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in MOUNTAIN VIEW for one or two years.
Apply—
DENNYS & BOWLEY.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1909. [219]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.
A HOUSE in RIVON TERRACE.
No. 10, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST. BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Vaux Road next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1909. [97]

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. [102]

TO LET.

NOS. 2 & 3, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.
A 6-ROOMED HOUSE Furnished or Unfurnished at the Peak.
GLENSHIEL next to Plantation Road, Tram Station. Furnished 5 Rooms, for 6 Months from 5th May, 1909.
C.M.S. PEAK BUNGALOW, furnished, Mount Kallett, from 1st April to end of June, 1909.
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.
No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, First & Top Floors, (over Caldbeck MacGregor).
OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.
BELLILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.
A GODOWN in Duddell Street.
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [100]

TO LET.

TWO LET FURNISHED, No. 7, Caine Road. Electric Light and Fans, from 1st of June for 7 months.
For further particulars apply to—
BUMANN & BERBLINGER.
15 & 17, Connaught Road.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [403]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yauwai, Area 85,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. [103]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRAYA EAST.
Apply—
CHATER & MODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [264]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

UNFURNISHED—Nos. 8 and 10, WYNDHAM STREET, containing 6 Large Rooms each. Can be let together or separately.
Apply to—
Messrs. PERCY SMITH & SETH,
No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1909. [213]

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR 150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN 1745

Beware of Whiskies Sold under Similar Names.

Known in Hongkong for Half a Century.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [52]

報新外中港香

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Established for over Fifty Years.

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Documents translated from or into Chinese or Colloquial Chinese.

NO. 6, OBSERVATORY VILLAS.

Kowloon. Five-Roomed House; Electric Lights and Tennis Court.
"ERANEE BUNGALOW," Kowloon. A Small Garden attached. Moderate Rental.
Apply to—
ABRAHAM V. APCAR & Co.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [399]

TO LET.

NO. 47, CAINE ROAD (next to Forest Lodge).

Suitable for a Boarding House, School, College or Family Residence. Recently painted and renovated throughout. Immediate Possession.
Apply to—
CHATER & MODY.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1909. [248]

Printed and Published by BENJAMIN A. HALE for the Concerned at 10A, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong; London Office, 131, Fleet Street, E.C.